

2013-14 NCAA Rifle Rules Modifications

Updated: April 23, 2013

The following modifications have been approved by the NCAA Men's and Women's Rifle Committee. **All NCAA Smallbore Rifle and Air Rifle competitions will be governed by USA Shooting rules and regulations unless modified by this document.**

USA Shooting Rules – Edition 2013 (Effective February 15, 2013) will be used for the entire NCAA rifle season, including the championships.

1. NCAA Intercollegiate competition must be conducted on an indoor range.

2. **Contests.** As prescribed by Bylaws 17.02.3 and 17.02.4, a countable contest for a member institution or an individual student-athlete representing a member institution is any contest by that institution against an outside team in that sport, unless otherwise exempted in Bylaw 17. A countable rifle contest ("match") consists of the squadded team members shoulder-to-shoulder competition between two intercollegiate institutions or student-athletes representing an intercollegiate institution. Non-squadded team members are exempt from the shoulder-to-shoulder requirement. Requests for exemption may be submitted to the chair of the NCAA Rifle Committee at least one week prior to the scheduled start of the match.

3. **Standard Match Format.** The standard match format should consist of the USA Shooting 60-shot course small bore and 60-shot air rifle competition with no more than one hour between disciplines. The preferred order of each relay is small bore first, followed by air rifle.

Any deviation from the standard match format must be agreed upon in writing by the head coaches of each institution participating in the match at least one week prior to the scheduled start of the match.

Effective August 1, 2014, all designated NCAA Qualifier matches must use the standard match format.

4. **Teams.**
 - a. For regular season contests, including the NCAA Qualifier, teams may be composed of up to five shooters per discipline.
 - b. For the NCAA championships, teams must be composed of up to five shooters who will shoot both smallbore and air rifle.
 - c. Team members must be designated before any team member starts firing in that discipline.

5. **NCAA Approved Electronic Targets.** For Air Rifle (10 meter) and Smallbore (50 feet), all NCAA competitions using electronic scoring targets shall comply with USA Shooting Rule 6.3.2 and must at a minimum be ISSF Phase I approved.
6. **Time.**
 - a. NCAA has approved the use of USA Rule 7.7.1 establishing the shooting order of kneeling, prone and standing.
 - b. NCAA has approved the time limits established in USA Shooting Rule 7.9.
7. **Equipment.**
 - a. The maximum weight for a complete smallbore rifle is eight kilograms.
 - b. The NCAA will not require compliance with USA Shooting Rule 7.5.4.5 regarding shooting jackets (support arm seam only).
 - c. The NCAA will not require compliance with USA Shooting Rules 7.5.2.3 and 7.5.3.5 regarding shoes (sole dimensions only).
 - d. The NCAA will not require compliance with USA Shooting Rule 7.5.5.3 regarding shooting trouser reinforcements.
8. **Injury.** In case of an injury to a competitor, a medical evaluation will be conducted by a designated medical professional and he/she will make a decision of continued participation or medical disqualification. If, in the opinion of the medical professional, continued participation by the injured student-athlete may expose others to a significantly enhanced risk of harm, the medical professional has the final decision regarding participation by the student-athlete. If an injured student-athlete receives a medical disqualification, he/she will not be allowed to compete for the rest of the contest, and a substitution from the student-athlete's team shall be made.
9. **Ties.**
 - a. For individual ties, see USA Shooting Rules 6.15.

- b. For discipline team events (i.e., smallbore or air rifle), ties will be decided by the center count of the four counting team members making up the counting score. If a tie remains, the score of the fifth squadded score will break the tie. If the tie is still not broken, the center count of the fifth squadded score will break the tie. If tie still remains the tie will be broken by counting back the combined score in each ten shot series from your four counting scores beginning with the last series.
 - c. For aggregate team scores, ties will be first decided by the center count of the eight counting team scores. If a tie remains, the score of the fifth squadded score from both disciplines will break the tie. If the tie is still not broken, the center count of the fifth squadded score from both disciplines will break the tie. If tie still remains the tie will be broken by counting back the combined score in each ten shot series from your eight counting scores beginning with the last series.
10. Any reference in the USA Shooting Rules to 50 m rifle will be applied to 50 foot rifle for NCAA purposes.



The following is a partial listing of USA Shooting rules determined to be most frequently used by NCAA rifle teams in NCAA rifle competitions. This document does not represent a complete listing of all USA Shooting rules. All NCAA rifle competitions continue to be governed by the complete version of USA shooting rules as well as the NCAA Rules Modification document. Each NCAA competitor and coach is responsible for knowing all USA Shooting rules (6.1.2). The complete version of USA Shooting rules may be found at <http://www.usashooting.org/>

This document contains abbreviated sections of:

Chapter 6: General and Technical Rules

and

Chapter 7: Rifle Rules

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General and Technical Rules

CHAPTERS	
6.1	GENERAL
6.2	SAFETY
6.3	TARGETS AND TARGET STANDARDS
6.4	RANGES AND OTHER FACILITIES
6.5	GAUGES AND INSTRUMENTS
6.6	CHAMPIONSHIP ADMINISTRATION
6.7	COMPETITION CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT
6.8	COMPETITION JURY DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS
6.9	ORGANIZING COMMITTEE COMPETITION OFFICIALS
6.10	EST COMPETITION OPERATIONS
6.11	COMPETITION PROCEDURES
6.12	RULES OF CONDUCT FOR ATHLETES AND OFFICIALS
6.13	MALFUNCTIONS
6.14	SCORING AND RESULTS PROCEDURES
6.15	TIE-BREAKING
6.16	PROTESTS AND APPEALS
6.17	FINALS IN OLYMPIC RIFLE AND PISTOL EVENTS
6.18	FORMS
6.19	INDEX

Go to: Chapter 6 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or Chapter 7 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

RULE NUMBERING

All ISSF Rules are numbered according to a rule numbering protocol that limits rule numbers to four (4) levels (i.e. 6.10.3.5). Bulleted rules are also used to facilitate additional rule sub-levels. If reference is made to a bulleted rule, a letter designating the place of the bulleted rule in the bulleted list should be used (i.e. use 6.10.3.5 d to designate the fourth bulleted rule in a list).

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Definitions and Abbreviations

The following are definitions of special terms and abbreviations that are used in the ISSF General Technical Rules and the ISSF Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun and Running Target Rules.

Term	Definition
Athletes	Competitors or participants in a sports competition. Athletes in the sport of Shooting are sometimes called shooters.
Championship	A single organized shooting competition with a program of events. A Championship (capital C) is a competition that is authorized and supervised by ISSF rules, Technical Delegates, Juries and anti-doping controls.
Competition	A general reference to a sports contest that may include a series of events (Championship) or may be a contest within a single event.
Course of Fire	A description of the stages of competition within an event that specifies the number of shots in each series and stage, the type of firing and the time limits.
CRO	Chief Range Officer
Discipline	A sub-group of events within a sport that have common characteristics. Shooting has four (4) disciplines: 1) Rifle, 2) Pistol, 3) Shotgun and 4) Running Target.
EST	Electronic scoring targets
Event	A unique Shooting contest with a specific course of fire and rules of conduct. Shooting has 15 Olympic events. The ISSF also recognizes many additional events for individual and team competitions for open and junior age groups.
FOP	Field of Play. In Shooting, the FOP includes the area behind the firing line where access is restricted to competing athletes and on duty officials, the firing line or shooting stations and the downrange area that includes the targets and backstops or safety zone.
MATCH Shots	Scoring or record shots. Shots that count in an athlete's score.
Min.	Minute, minutes
Round	A phase of competition for a Shooting event. Shooting events may have Elimination Rounds, Qualification Rounds and Finals.
Sec.	Second, seconds
Series	A sequence of shots fired within a stage or course of fire. Most Shooting events have 10-shot series; 25m Pistol events have 5-shot series; Shotgun events have 25 or 30 target series. Series in Shotgun events are often called rounds.
Sighting Shots	Practice or warm-up shots that are fired in a Shooting event prior to MATCH shots.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.

Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Sport	A distinct grouping of competitive events with common elements and a single governing body. Shooting (capital S) is a “sport” where athletes in different events fire guns at targets that rank competing athletes according to their scores. The IOC recognizes Shooting as one of 28 Summer Olympic sports.
Stage	A phase or part of an event course of fire. A three-position rifle event has three stages, one for each position. The 25m Pistol Women event has two stages, precision and rapid fire.
Start Time	The Start Time in each Shooting event is the time when commands for the first MATCH shot begin.

6.1	GENERAL
6.1.1	Objective and Purpose of ISSF Rules: The ISSF establishes Technical Rules for the sport of Shooting to govern the conduct of shooting events recognized by the ISSF (ISSF General Regulations, 3.3). The objective of ISSF Technical Rules is to achieve uniformity in the conduct of the shooting sport throughout the world and to promote the development of the sport.
6.1.2	Application of ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISSF Championships are shooting sport competitions in the Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cups, World Cup Finals, Continental Championships and Continental Games that are supervised by the ISSF in accordance with ISSF General Regulations, 3.2.1, and these Rules;• ISSF General Technical and Discipline Rules must be applied at all ISSF Championships;• The ISSF recommends that ISSF Rules be applied at regional, national and other competitions that are not ISSF Championships, but where ISSF events are on the program;• All competition officials, athletes, coaches and team leaders must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that they are enforced;• It is the responsibility of every athlete to comply with these Rules;• When a Rule refers to right-handed athletes, the reverse of that Rule applies to left-handed athletes; and• Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men’s or women’s event, it must apply uniformly to both men’s and women’s events.• Where diagrams and tables in these rules contain specific information, the specific information in these diagrams and tables has the same authority as the numbered rules.
6.1.3	Scope of ISSF Technical Rules (See complete USA Shooting rules)
6.1.4	Organization and Supervision of ISSF Championships (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.2	SAFETY: SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE
6.2.1	General Safety Rules
6.2.1.1	ISSF Rules establish specific safety requirements that must be applied in all ISSF Championships. ISSF Juries and Organizing Committees are responsible for safety.
6.2.1.2	Necessary and special safety regulations for ranges differ from country to country so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. Juries, Range officials, team officials and athletes must be advised of any special safety regulations in the competition program.
6.2.1.3	The safety of athletes, range officials and spectators requires continued and careful attention to gun handling. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of athletes and team officials to assist in such enforcement.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



6.2.1.4	The ISSF may refuse to accept the entry of an athlete in a competition if it has substantial information from competent authorities that such an athlete presents a serious threat to the safety of others on a shooting range.
USAS 6.2.1.4A	In USAS sanctioned competitions, no organizing committee may refuse entry of an athlete. All safety violations may be handled according to the rules during the competition, up to and including disqualification. All disqualifications due to safety infractions must be reported to USA Shooting for review and possible action.
6.2.1.5	In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or Range Officer may stop shooting at any time. Athletes and team officials must immediately notify Range Officers or Jury Members of any situation that may be dangerous.
6.2.1.6	An Equipment Inspector, Range Officer, or Jury Member may pick up an athlete's equipment (including a gun) for control without his permission, but in his presence and with his knowledge. However, immediate action must be taken when a matter of safety is involved.
USAS 6.2.1A	In USA Shooting competitions, the competitions director is responsible for enforcing safety rules and standards.
USAS 6.2.1B	Each shooter is responsible for following all safety and gun handling rules mentioned anywhere in the rulebook and all standard safe gun handling procedures.
USAS 6.2.1C	Any shooter or official may stop the shooting at any time in the interest of safety
6.2.2	Gun Handling Rules
6.2.2.1	To ensure safety, all guns must be handled with maximum care at all times. Guns must not be removed from the firing line during training or competition except with the permission of a range officer.
6.2.2.2	<p>Safety flags must be inserted in all rifles, pistols and semi-automatic shotguns at all times other than during authorized dry firing or live firing on a firing point. The purpose of safety flags is to visibly demonstrate when gun actions are open and guns are unloaded. To demonstrate that air rifles and air pistols are unloaded, the safety flag must be long enough to extend through the full length of the barrel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a safety flag is not used as required by this rule, a Jury Member must give a WARNING with instructions to insert a safety flag in the gun; and• If the Jury confirms that an athlete refuses to use a safety flag as required by this rule and after being warned, the athlete must be disqualified.
USA Shooting Clarification: USAS will adopt this rule in 2013. All shooters must comply with the safety flag rules as written above. All shooters are responsible for having their own safety flag meeting the requirements above.	
6.2.2.3	While athletes are on their firing points, their guns must always be pointed in safe directions. The action or breech must not be closed until the gun is pointing downrange in a safe direction toward the target area.
6.2.2.4	When placing a gun down to leave the firing point or when firing is complete, all guns must be unloaded with actions (bolt or locking mechanism) open and safety flags inserted. Before leaving a firing point, the athlete must ascertain and the Range Officer must verify that there is no cartridge or pellet in the gun's chamber, barrel or magazine and a safety flag is inserted.
6.2.2.5	If the athlete boxes or cases his gun or removes it from the firing point without having it checked by a Range Officer, he may be disqualified.
6.2.2.6	During firing, the gun may be put down (not held) only after the cartridge(s) and/or magazine are removed and the action is open. Air guns must be made safe by opening the cocking lever or loading port.
6.2.2.7	The handling of guns is not permitted and safety flags must be inserted when any personnel are forward of the firing line.
6.2.2.8	In the range, when guns are not on the firing points, they must always be in their cases, unless otherwise authorized by a Range Officer.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

6.2.3	Range Commands
6.2.3.1	Chief Range Officers, or other appropriate range officials, are responsible for giving the commands “LOAD,” “START,” “STOP,” “UNLOAD” and other necessary commands. Range Officers must ensure that the commands are obeyed and that guns are handled safely.
6.2.3.2	Guns and their magazines may only be loaded on the firing point and after the command “LOAD” or “START” is given. At all other times, guns and magazines must be kept unloaded.
6.2.3.3	Only one cartridge may be loaded in a rifle or 50m pistol even if it has a magazine. If a 5-shot Air Pistol is used in a 10m Air Pistol Event only one pellet may be loaded.
6.2.3.4	If an athlete fires a shot before the command “LOAD” or “START” is given, or after the command “STOP” or “UNLOAD” is given, he may be disqualified if safety is involved.
6.2.3.5	When the command or signal “STOP” is given, shooting must stop immediately. When the command “UNLOAD” is given, all athletes must unload their guns and magazines, and make them safe (to unload air guns ask the Range Officer for permission). Shooting may only resume when the command “START” is given again.
6.2.4	Additional Safety Requirements
6.2.4.1	Dry Firing means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge gun or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas gun fitted with a device which enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas). Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted only on the firing line or in a designated area in accordance with these rules.
6.2.4.2	It is the athlete’s responsibility that any air or CO2 cylinder is still within its expiration date. This must be checked by Equipment Control.
6.2.5	Hearing Protection
	All athletes, range officials and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the 25m, 50m and 300m firing lines and all shotgun ranges are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Notices must be prominently displayed and hearing protection must be available for all persons in the range areas. Hearing protection incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for athletes.
6.2.6	Eye Protection
	All athletes are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.
6.3	TARGETS AND TARGET STANDARDS
6.3.1	General Target Requirements
6.3.1.1	Targets used in ISSF Championships may be either Electronic Scoring Targets (EST) or paper targets for rifle and pistol events or clay targets for shotgun events.
USAS 6.3.1.1A	Official USA Shooting licensed targets, ISSF approved targets and the targets which meet USA Shooting’s specifications must be used in all USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. USA Shooting licensed 50 foot indoor rifle and pistol targets are now commercially available.
6.3.1.2	All targets must comply with the scoring ring, dimension or other specifications given in these rules.
6.3.2	Electronic Scoring Target Requirements
6.3.2.1	Only EST tested and approved by the ISSF may be used.
6.3.2.2	The accuracy requirement for EST is to score shots to an accuracy of at least one-half of one decimal scoring ring. The tolerances given for scoring ring sizes on paper targets are not applicable to EST.
6.3.2.3	All EST target units must provide a black aiming area corresponding in size to the black areas of the respective competition targets (Rule 6.3.4) and a non-reflective, contrasting white or off-white area surrounding the aiming area.
6.3.2.4	Scores recorded by EST must be determined according to scoring ring dimensions for competition targets (Rule 6.3.4).
6.3.2.5	Every shot hitting an EST must have its result with its location and value displayed on a monitor placed on the firing point.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.

Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



6.3.2.6	10m EST must use a paper strip or other form of witness strip to allow a determination that a shot fired did, or did not, hit the target.
6.3.2.7	A printout of each athlete's results from a memory source other than the main EST system computer (back-up memory) must be available immediately during and after a competition.
6.3.2.8	When EST are used, the targets must be checked to ensure the targets are scoring correctly under normal conditions of use before each ISSF Championship under the supervision of the Technical Delegate.
USAS 6.3.2A	<p>USA Shooting authorizes the use of the Orion Scoring system at USA Shooting sanctioned rifle events and any additional applications (pistol) as they become available in the future. The use of the Orion Scoring System must be stated in the match program and the following requirements met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoring must be consistent throughout the entire competition; competitors must shoot on the same brand name and style of target. All competition targets must be scored by the same method. If the Orion Scoring System is used, all competition targets must be scored in this manner. Requirements for use with the Orion Scoring System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 bit color, 300 DPI A4 paper size (target size) Save each file as an uncompressed JPEG image Support the 200 grams per square meter paper density of the targets
USAS 6.3.2B	<p>Orion Scoring System Protests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The score of an individual shot on a 10 bull target may be protested. A competitor must designate the specific shot to be protested and pay the designated protest fee. The statistical officer or scoring team will evaluate the protested shot by examining the original scan to determine if the shot hole was correctly identified by the system or if there is an obvious error (see the Orion User Manual, sec 5.7) and the shot was scored incorrectly. If there is an obvious error, the statistical officer may make a manual correction of the score. If there is not an obvious error of the shot value, the statistical officer will re-score the protested shot by using the VIS system "Protest Shot" feature. If the original score was correct, a two point penalty will be deducted from the score of the protested shot. If the score protest is upheld, the score will be corrected and protest fee returned. Decisions regarding the protested shots that were re-scored by the VIS system are final and may not be appealed.
6.3.3	Paper Target Requirements (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.3.4	<p>Targets and Target Standards (See USA Shooting rules, full version)</p> <p>(USA Shooting Clarification: USA Shooting will remain with whole ring scoring in the 10 meter and 50 meter Prone events.)</p>
USAS 6.3.3.5A	Multiple bull targets may be used in USAS Shooting sanctioned competitions (See target descriptions in Rule 6.4.2).
USAS 6.3.4.2A	Various Adapted American Style Targets
USAS 6.3.4.2A	<p>50 Foot Multiple Bull's-eye Rifle Target (50m Rifle Target Reduced to 50 Feet)</p> <p>Each target card will have 12 bulls-eyes. 10 record bulls-eye are printed around the perimeter of the target card with two sighting Bulls-eye in the center.</p> <p>Scoring ring values 3 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones on the sighting bulls-eye only. A guard ring is printed around the sighting bulls-eye 10mm (+/- 0.5mm) from the outer scoring rings to define the sighting area.</p> <p>All bullet holes are scored according to the highest value of the target scoring zone or ring that is touched by that bullet hole. Any shot outside the 3 ring must be scored as a zero as there are no scoring rings 1 or 2.</p>

2013 USA Shooting Rules adapted for NCAA Rifle Competitions. For the complete version of current USA Shooting rules go to <http://www.usashooting.org/>. Reprinted with permission of USA Shooting.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



The Outward Scoring Gauge:

The outward scoring gauge should be used to score rings 6-10 on this target. An outward gauge measures against a scoring ring that has not been disturbed by a bullet hole. If the outside edge of the gauge is outside of the outside edge of the scoring ring you are using as your reference, score lower value; if the outside edge of the gauge is tangent to the outer edge of the scoring ring you are using as your reference or closer to the center, score the higher value.

The Inward Scoring Gauge:

An inward scoring gauge is used for scoring values lower than 6 and inner 10's if needed. It can be used to score all shots if no outward gauge is available. The inward scoring gauge must touch the scoring ring you are using for your reference to receive the higher value (except the 10-ring).

Ten Ring (dot) Scoring: Using an inward gauge, the 10-ring (dot) must be totally covered by the inward gauge to score a '10'. If any of the 10-ring (dot) is visible with the inward gauge inserted; the shot value is '9'. See the 'Inward Scoring Gauges' graphic on the following page.

Inner Ten Scoring: The inward scoring gauge must be used to determine inner 10's. Any shot hole where the inner gauge covers the 10-ring (dot) and does not exceed the outside edge of the 8-ring is scored as an inner 10. It is not necessary to score inner tens except if needed for tie-breaking.

A shot hole may be plugged twice, only if knowledge of inner ten's is needed for tie-breaking. Follow all tie-breaking rules in order. If a shot is plugged twice, be very careful inserting the scoring gauge, as the shot hole diameter may have been changed by the first plugging.

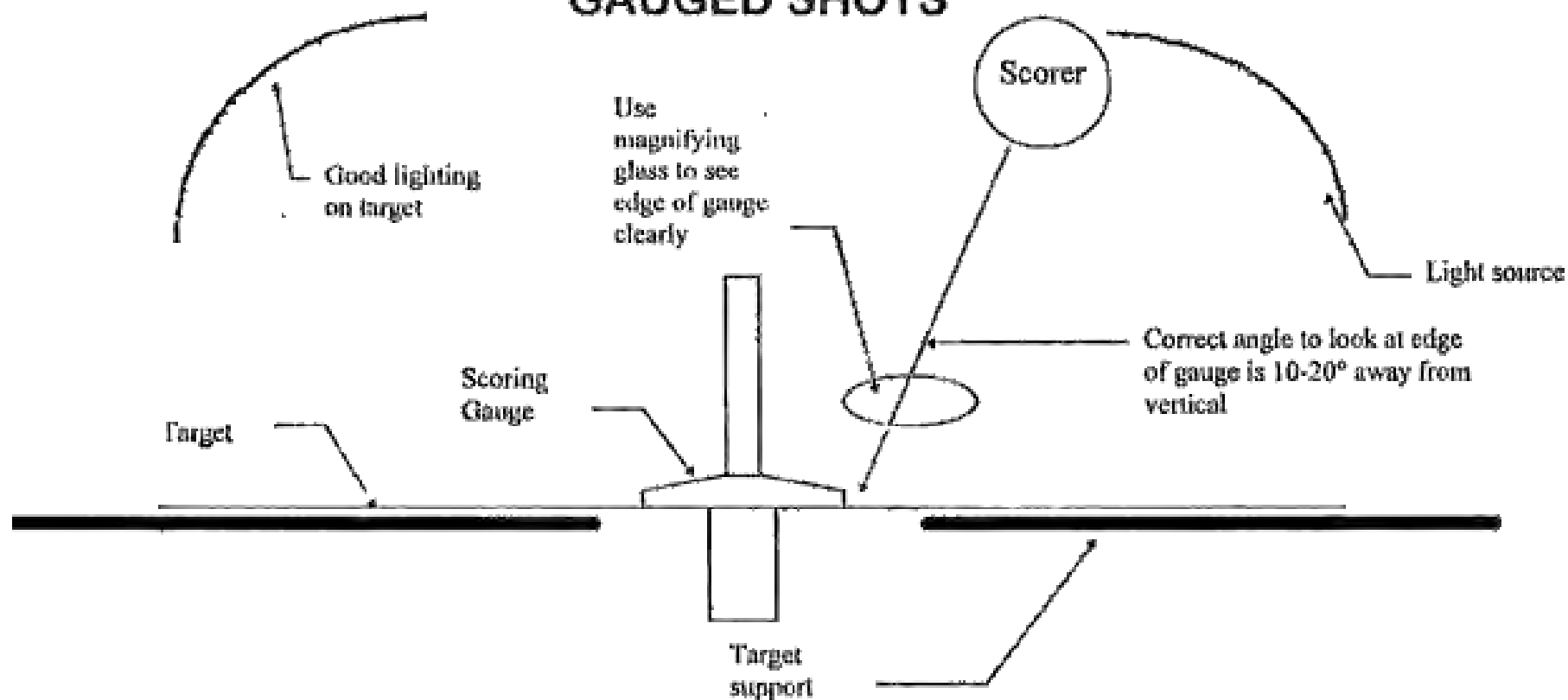
Shots may not be plugged more than once for any other reason.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

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CORRECT METHOD OF SCORING GAUGED SHOTS



Applying the correct method of scoring with a scoring gauge includes 1) placing the target horizontally on a support, 2) having the target well-lighted, 3) looking at the edge of the gauge from a slight angle and 4) using a magnifying glass whenever necessary.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

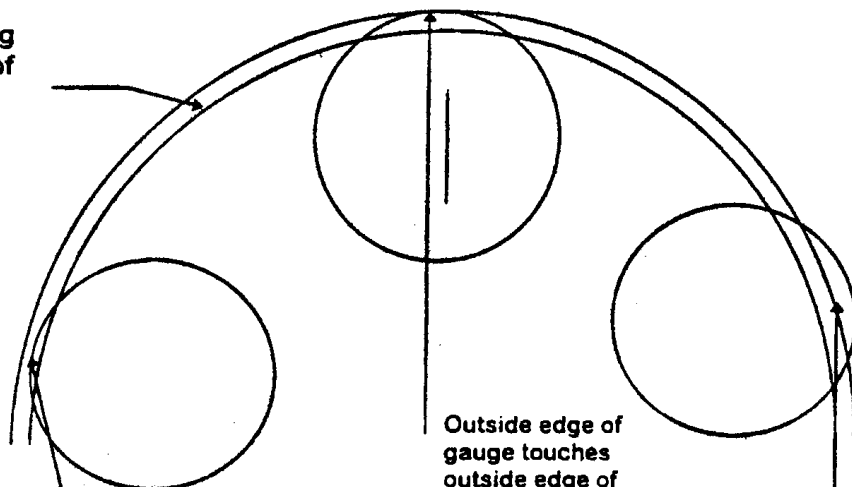
OUTWARD SCORING GAUGES READING OUTSIDE SCORING GAUGES WHEN INSERTED IN SHOT HOLES

If you can see white between the outside edge of the scoring gauge and the outside edge of the outer white scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value. Even if you cannot see white, but can see that the outside edge of the gauge just “touches” or is tangent to the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value. If any part of the outside edge of the scoring gauge lies outside of the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the lower value.

If the outside gauge does not touch or just touches the outside of the ring, the shot is “IN”

If any part the outside gauge lies outside of the ring, the shot is “OUT”

Scoring Ring
on outside of
bullet hole



Outside edge of
gauge does not
touch outside
edge of scoring
ring, scores
higher value

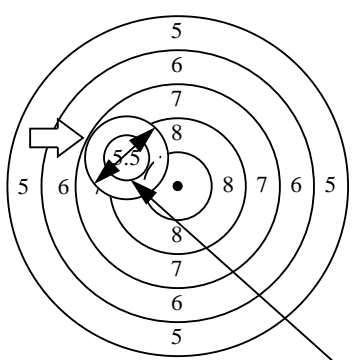
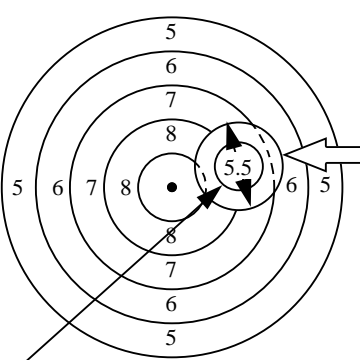
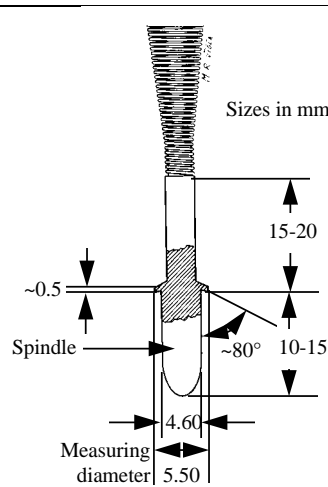
Outside edge of
gauge touches
outside edge of
scoring ring,
scores higher
value

Outside edge of
gauge outside
of outside edge
of scoring ring,
scores lower
value

Go to: Chapter 6 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or Chapter 7 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

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6.3.4.3	10m Air Rifle Target
USAS	10 Meter Multiple Bull's-eye Air Rifle Target
6.3.4.3A	<p>Inner Ten = When the 10 ring (dot) has been shot out completely as determined by the use of an Air Rifle inward scoring gauge.</p> <p>Each target card will have 12 bulls-eyes. 10 record bulls-eyes are printed around the perimeter of the target card with two sighting bulls-eye in the center.</p>
6.3.5.3	Smallbore Rifle and Pistol 5.6 mm (.22")
	<p>Measuring edge diameter: 5.60 mm (+0.05/-0.00 mm)</p> <p>Edge thickness: 0.50 mm approximately</p> <p>Spindle diameter: 5.00 mm (+0.05 mm)</p> <p>Spindle length: 10 mm to 15 mm</p> <p>To be used for: All events using 5.6 mm ammunition</p>
USAS	50 Foot Rifle Target Outward Scoring Gauge
6.3.5.3A	<p>Measuring edge diameter: 9.03 mm (+0.05/-0.00mm)</p> <p>Edge thickness: 0.50 approximately</p> <p>Spindle diameter: 5.25 mm to 5.30 mm</p> <p>Spindle length: 10 mm to 15 mm</p> <p>May be used for scoring the 50 Foot Rifle Target rings 6 thru 10</p>
6.3.5.4	4.5 mm INWARD Gauges
	<p>Measuring edge diameter: 4.50 mm (+ 0.05/-0.00 mm)</p> <p>Edge thickness: 0.50 mm approximately</p> <p>Spindle diameter: Measuring edge diameter minus 0.02 mm (4.48 mm)</p> <p>Spindle length: 10 mm to 15 mm</p> <p>To be used for: Measuring the 1 and 2 rings of Air Rifle</p>
6.3.5.7	4.5 mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10m Air Rifle and 10m Running Target
	<p>Measuring edge diameter: 5.50 mm (+0.00/-0.05 mm)</p> <p>Edge thickness: 0.50 mm approximately</p> <p>Spindle diameter: 4.60 mm (+0.05 mm)</p> <p>Spindle length: 10 mm to 15 mm</p> <p>To be used for: 10m Air Rifle rings 3 to 10.</p>
6.3.5.8	Use of the Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>A</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>B</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Sizes in mm</p> <p>15-20</p> <p>10-15</p> <p>~80°</p> <p>4.60</p> <p>5.50</p> <p>Measuring diameter</p> <p>Spindle</p> <p>~0.5</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Bullethole</p>	
<p>The "A" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying within the 7 ring; therefore the shot is scored a 9.</p> <p>The "B" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying over the 7 ring and into the 6 zone; therefore the shot is an 8.</p>	

Go to: [Chapter 6 CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or [Chapter 7 CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



(USA Shooting Clarification: In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, backing cards and control sheets may or may not be used according to host range dimensions and the Competition Director's requirements.)

6.4	RANGES AND OTHER FACILITIES		
6.4.1	General Requirements (See USA Shooting rules, full version)		
6.4.1.11	Technical Delegate(s) may approve small deviations from specifications in ISSF Rules that do not conflict with the intent and spirit of ISSF Rules, except that no deviations in shooting distances or target specifications are allowed		
6.4.3	General Range Standards for 300m, 50m, 25m and 10m Rifle and Pistol Ranges		
USAS 6.4.3A	And 300 yard, 200 yard, 100 yard, 50 yard, 25 yard, 50 foot and 5 meter rifle and pistol ranges		
6.4.3.2	Ranges must have a line of targets and a firing line. The firing line must be parallel to the line of targets.		
6.4.3.4	There must be sufficient space behind the firing points for the range officials and the Jury to perform their duties. There must also be a space provided for spectators. This area must be separated from the area for athletes and officials by a suitable barrier located at least 5 m behind the firing line.		
USAS 6.4.3.4A	Spectator space is optional for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.		
USAS 6.4.3.5A	At least one clock is required on the range for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.		
6.4.3.6	Target frames or mechanisms must be marked with numbers (starting from the left) corresponding to their firing point number. The numbers must be large enough to easily be seen under normal shooting conditions with normal vision. The numbers should be of alternating and contrasting colors and must be clearly visible throughout the competition.		
6.4.4.9	Shooting Distances		
6.4.4.10	Shooting distances must be measured from the firing line to the target face.		
6.4.4.11	Shooting distances must be as exact as possible, subject to the following allowable variations.		
	10m range	+/- 0.05 m	
	50 foot range	+/- 2 in	
6.4.4.13	The firing line must be clearly marked. The range distance must be measured from the target line to the edge of the firing line nearest to the athlete. The athlete's foot or, in the prone position the athlete's elbow may not be placed on or in front of the firing line.		
6.4.5	Target Center Locations: Target center locations must be measured to the center of the Ten Ring.		
6.4.5.1	Height of Target Centers: Target centers must be within the following heights when measured from the level of the firing point floor:		
	Range	Standard Height	Variation Allowable
	10m	1.40 m	+/- 0.05 m
	All target centers within a group of targets or range must have the same height (+/- 1 cm).		
USAS 6.4.5.1A	Multiple bull's eye targets are measured to the center bulls-eye. USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted on ranges that do not comply with the ±1.0 cm variation of target center height.		
USAS 6.4.5.1B	50 foot ranges – Height must be adjustable for rifle.		
6.4.6	General Firing Point Standards for Rifle and Pistol Ranges		
	The firing point must be stable, rigid and constructed so that it does not vibrate or move. From the firing line to approximately 1.20 m rearward, the firing point must be level in all directions. The remainder of the firing point must either be level or may slope to the rear with a few centimeters drop. (continued on next page)		

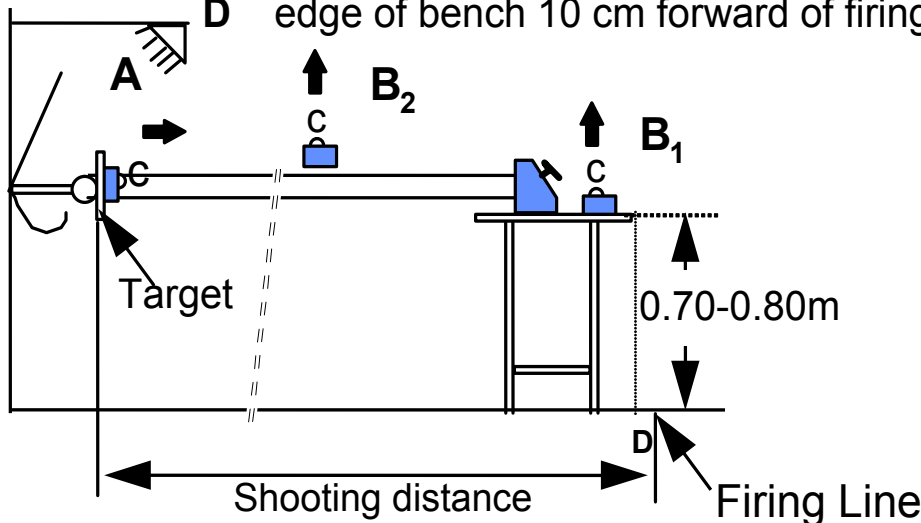
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USAS 6.4.6A	And 50 foot ranges																													
6.4.6.2	Firing Point Equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">A mat for shooting in the prone and kneeling positions. The front portion of the mat must be of a compressible material not more than 50 mm thick, and approximately 50 cm x 80 cm in size and measuring not less than 10 mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure the thickness of rifle clothing. The remainder of the mat must have a maximum thickness of 50 mm and a minimum thickness of 2 mm. The minimum overall size must be 80 cm x 200 cm. An alternative of two mats is permitted, one thick and one thin, but together they must not exceed the dimensions indicated. The use of private mats is prohibited;A chair or stool for the athlete on Qualification ranges; no chairs or stools for athletes may be placed on or near the firing points on Finals ranges;																													
USAS 6.4.6.2A	In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, shooters may provide and use their own stands and personal prone mats and stands, conforming to the ISSF specifications.																													
6.4.8	Firing Point Standards for 50m Ranges																													
USAS 6.4.8A	And 50 foot ranges																													
6.4.8A	The firing point must be a minimum of 1.25m wide x 2.50 m in length																													
6.4.9	Range and Firing Point Standards for 10m Ranges																													
USAS 6.4.9A	USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be shot on ranges with electric or manual target carriers or fixed multiple bull targets adjustable for height.																													
6.4.13	Indoor Range Light Requirements (Lux) <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Indoor Range for</th><th colspan="2">General</th><th colspan="2">Targets</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Recommended Minimum</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Recommended Minimum</th></tr><tr><td>10m</td><td>300</td><td>500</td><td>1500</td><td>1800</td></tr><tr><td>10m RT</td><td>300</td><td>500</td><td>1000</td><td>1000</td></tr><tr><td>25m</td><td>300</td><td>500</td><td>1500</td><td>2500</td></tr><tr><td>50m</td><td>300</td><td>500</td><td>1500</td><td>3000</td></tr></table>	Indoor Range for	General		Targets		Minimum	Recommended Minimum	Minimum	Recommended Minimum	10m	300	500	1500	1800	10m RT	300	500	1000	1000	25m	300	500	1500	2500	50m	300	500	1500	3000
Indoor Range for	General		Targets																											
	Minimum	Recommended Minimum	Minimum	Recommended Minimum																										
10m	300	500	1500	1800																										
10m RT	300	500	1000	1000																										
25m	300	500	1500	2500																										
50m	300	500	1500	3000																										
	Finals Ranges must have a minimum general lighting of 500 lux and minimum of 1000 lux on the firing line. For new ranges lighting of about 1500 lux on the firing line is recommended.																													
USAS 6.4.13A	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the minimum illumination of 10m, 25m and 50m targets can be 1000 lux.																													
6.4.13.1	All indoor ranges must have artificial illumination providing the necessary amount of light without glare or distracting shadows on the targets or firing points. The background area behind the targets must be a non-reflecting, light even neutral color.																													
6.4.13.2	Measuring target illumination must be done with the measuring device held at the level of the target and pointed toward the firing point (A).																													
6.4.13.3	Measuring general range illumination must be done with the measuring device held at the firing point (B1) and midway between the firing point and the target line (B2) with the device directed toward the ceiling illumination.																													

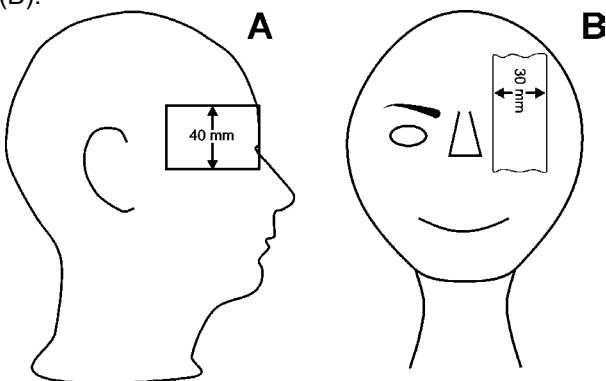
Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

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6.4.13.3	<p>Indoor Range Light Measuring</p> <p>A position of meter B₁₋₂ position of meter C photo cell of the light meter D edge of bench 10 cm forward of firing line</p>  <p>Shooting distance</p> <p>Firing Line</p>
6.5	GAUGES AND INSTRUMENTS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.6	CHAMPIONSHIP ADMINISTRATION (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.7	COMPETITION CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT
6.7.1	The ISSF establishes specific standards for competition clothing and equipment that athletes must follow in ISSF Championships and for Equipment Control testing to check the enforcement of those standards to safeguard the principles of fair and equal competition where no athlete can gain an unfair advantage over other athletes.
6.7.1.1	Athletes must use only equipment and apparel that complies with ISSF Rules. Any gun, device, equipment, accessory or other items that may give an athlete an unfair advantage over others and that is not specifically mentioned in these Rules, or that is contrary to the spirit of these Rules, is prohibited.
(USA Shooting Clarification: USA Shooting is not adopting all rules regarding equipment and clothing. Please read the rules carefully regarding clothing and equipment, rules that are not being adopted will have a clarification statement accompanying them. Please read both the General Technical rules and the appropriate discipline rules for updated USAS rules.)	
6.7.2	Equipment Control certification must be retained with inspected equipment. Any inspected equipment or apparel that is changed must be re-inspected.
6.7.3	Competition Clothing and Equipment
6.7.3.1	Rules governing specific equipment used by athletes in a particular discipline are found in the Rules for that discipline.
6.7.3.2	Athletes are responsible for submitting all equipment and apparel to Equipment Control for official inspection and approval prior to their use.
6.7.3.3	The use of any special devices, means or clothing, including the use of Kinesio, medical or similar taping, which immobilizes or unduly reduces the movement of the athlete's legs, body or arms, is prohibited for rifle, pistol and running target shooters in order to ensure that athletes' performance skills are not artificially improved.
6.7.3.4	Only sound reducing devices (hearing protection) may be used. Radios, iPods, or any similar type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited during competitions and any training, except when they are used by competition officials.

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6.7.4	ISSF Dress Code It is the responsibility of athletes, coaches and officials to appear on the ranges dressed in a manner appropriate for a public sports event. Clothing worn by athletes and officials must comply with the ISSF Dress Code . Copies are available from ISSF Headquarters.
6.7.4.1	If shorts are worn during competitions, the bottom of the leg must be not more than 15 cm above the center of the kneecap.
6.7.5	Equipment Control (See USA Shooting rules, full version) Prior to competitions, all athlete's guns and other equipment that is to be used in competition must be examined by Equipment Control to ensure that it conforms with ISSF Rules. Each athlete is responsible for presenting guns and equipment for official inspection and approval before they can be used in competitions. All athlete's guns and equipment may also be examined in post-competition testing.
USAS 6.7.6A	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, equipment control instruments and examinations are not mandatory. The competition director may determine the equipment control procedures to be used during of the competition based on available time and legal equipment measuring gauges. Equipment may be spot checked at any time.
6.7.5.1	Equipment Control Procedures (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.7.5.5	Side Blinders (either or both sides) attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band, not exceeding 40 mm deep (Rule 9.12.4, 60 mm for Shotgun athletes) are permitted (A). The front edge of a side blinder must not extend further forward than the center point of the forehead, when viewed from the side. Front Blinders to cover the non-aiming eye that are wider than 30 mm wide are not permitted (B).
	
6.7.6	Post-Competition Testing
USAS 6.7.6.1A	In USA Shooting competitions, post competitions checks may be conducted at the discretion of the competition director.
6.7.6.2	Rifle clothing checks will be conducted immediately after the athlete has finished. If the clothing fails, it will be tested again after the first check. If any item of clothing fails a second time, the athlete must be disqualified. Before and during all follow-up controls, the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other temporary or permanent means.
6.7.6.3	If an athlete fails a post-competition check, the Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury or one Jury Member designated by the Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury must confirm that the test was performed correctly and that the athlete is disqualified. Appeals against this disqualification may be submitted to the Jury of Appeal. The Jury of Appeal must decide if the test was performed correctly, but it may not repeat the test.
6.7.6.4	Target Testing (selection of athletes on a non-random basis) may be done when a Jury has credible evidence that an athlete has altered or attempted to alter his gun, clothing or equipment.
6.8	COMPETITION JURY DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)

6.9	ORGANIZING COMMITTEE COMPETITION OFFICIALS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.10	Electronic Scoring Target (EST) COMPETITION OPERATIONS
6.10.4	Shooting on Electronic Scoring Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athletes must familiarize themselves during training with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (ZOOM facility) and that change from a Sighting target (SIGHTING) to a Match target (MATCH); In 10m, 25m and 50m events changing from Sighting to MATCH shots is under control of range personnel, except that in 50m three-positions events, changing from MATCH to Sighting and back to MATCH is the responsibility of the athlete. If any athlete is in doubt, he must ask a Range Officer for assistance; It is not permitted to obscure the athlete's monitor-screen or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the Jury and range personnel;
6.10.5	Target Scoring Complaints During Sighting Shots If an athlete complains during sighting shots about the correct recording or evaluation of the shot(s), the Jury may offer to move him to another firing point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The athlete will be given appropriate extra time; The Jury will, as soon as possible, examine the sighting shot(s) on the original firing point by applying the Procedure for Examination of ESTs; and If this subsequent examination confirms that the target on the original firing point provided correct results, the athlete will be penalized with the DEDUCTION of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of his first competition series.
6.10.6	Failure of the Paper or Rubber Band to Advance If the Jury confirms that the problem causing an athlete complaint is because the paper or rubber band is not advancing properly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The athlete will be moved to a reserve position; He will be permitted unlimited Sighting shots to be taken within the time remaining for the event plus any additional time granted; He will repeat the number of MATCH shots determined by the Jury plus the number of shots necessary to complete the event; After the relay, the Classification Jury will decide which shots are to be counted from each target; and The athlete will be credited with the scores of all shots that were correctly displayed on the monitor of the first target, plus the scores of all MATCH shots fired on the second target that were necessary to complete the course of fire.
6.10.7	Protest Concerning a Shot Value If a shot registers and displays, but the athlete protests the value indicated in accordance with Rule 6.16.6.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protest Concerning a Shot Value If a shot registers and displays, but the athlete protests the value indicated in accordance with Rule 6.16.6.2: After the relay, the detailed printer results (LOG-Print) must be generated by the Technical or Range Officers for all firing lanes on which complaints or protests have been made, and for the immediately adjacent lanes, before the target systems are reset for the next relay; After the completion of the relay, the Procedure for Examination of ESTs will be applied; Any non-indicated or incorrectly indicated shot must be scored by the Classification Jury; and If the Classification Jury determines that a protested shot was scored correctly, a two point penalty will be applied (6.16.6.2).

6.10.8	<p>PROCEDURE FOR EXAMINING ELECTRONIC SCORING TARGETS FOLLOWING A SCORE PROTEST OR COMPLAINT</p> <p>If there is a score protest, complaint or no indication of a shot, etc., a Jury Member must collect the following items (the number of the firing point and the orientation of the card, sheet or target, the relay and series and the time of collection must be noted on each):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Control Sheet (25m / 50m). If the location of any shot hole is out of the area of the Control Sheet, the geometric relation between the shot holes on the Control Sheet and the Backing Card must be made before the Control Sheet is removed; • The Backing Card (25m / 50m / 300m); • The Backing Target (25m); • The black paper strip (10m); • The black rubber band (50m); • The Range Incident Report; • The LOG print; and • The data record from the electronic scoring target computer (if necessary).
6.10.8.1	A Jury Member must examine the face of the EST and the frame and record the location of any shots outside the black aiming mark.
6.10.8.2	No CLEAR LOG must be made before the Classification Jury has given permission.
6.10.8.3	The number of shot holes must be counted and their location taken into account.
6.10.8.4	Jury Members must examine these items and then make independent assessments before a formal Jury decision is made.
6.10.8.5	A Jury Member must supervise any manual intervention of the control computer results (e.g. the recording of penalties, corrected scores after malfunctions etc.).
6.10.9	<p>FAILURE OF ESTs</p> <p>These Rules apply to 10m, 50m and 300m ESTs. For Rules concerning 25m EST failures, see the Pistol Technical Rules, 8.10.</p>
6.10.9.1	<p>When ALL Targets on a Range Fail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time of failure and the expired shooting time must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer and the Jury; • All completed competition shots of each athlete must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until the power supply is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established; and • After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an additional five (5) minutes will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least five (5) minutes beforehand. Athletes must be allowed to resume their position in the five (5) minutes before the competition restarts. Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed.
6.10.9.2	<p>When a SINGLE Target Fails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the EST cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the athlete must be moved to a reserve position; • When he is ready to shoot, an additional five (5) minutes will be added to the competition time remaining; and • He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots before he starts the remaining competition shots.

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6.10.9.3	<p>When a Shot Fails to Register or Display on the Monitor</p> <p>The athlete must immediately inform the nearest range official of the failure. A range official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Member(s) must go to the firing position. The athlete must be directed to fire one more aimed shot at his target:</p> <p>a) If the value and location of this shot is registered and displayed on the monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The athlete must be directed to continue the competition; The value, location and time of firing of this extra shot must be recorded, its shot-number (after including the missing shot) and its value and its shot-location, and the firing point number must be given to the Jury in writing and recorded on the Range Register and a Range Incident Report; After the end of that relay, the Procedure for Examination of ESTs will be applied. Using this information and the time of the extra shot and its location, the Classification Jury will determine whether all shots, including the extra shot, are recorded on the computer record; If all the shots are recorded correctly, then the questioned shot (shot that did not register or display) will be counted in the score of the athlete, as well as the shot fired immediately after (as the "extra" shot), but the last shot fired (extra to the competition) will be annulled; If the questioned shot was not located applying the Procedure for Examination of ESTs nor elsewhere, then only those correctly recorded shots excluding the last shot fired (extra to the competition) are to be counted in the score of the athlete; and If the questioned shot was not located in the computer memory, but is located elsewhere, the Classification Jury will determine the validity and score-value of the questioned shot. <p>b) If the extra shot fired as directed does not register or display and the EST cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The athlete must be moved to a reserve position; When he is ready to shoot, an additional five (5) minutes will be added to the competition time remaining and he will be permitted unlimited sighting shots; (continued next page) In 10m and 50m Rifle and Pistol Events, the athlete will repeat the two (2) competition shots that did not register or display on the previous target used.
6.11	<p>COMPETITION PROCEDURES (see also 6.17, Finals Competition Procedures)</p>
6.11.1	<p>Rules for 10m and 50m Rifle and Pistol Events</p> <p>(USA Shooting Clarification: USA Shooting will be using the 2013 ISSF rules update only in National Championship and Selection Match competitions. Changes in the rifle competition rules require USA Shooting to allow time for the clubs and organizations to test this format at their own ranges and provide input to USA Shooting in an effort to create a fair and workable set of USA Shooting rules.</p>
6.11.1.1	<p>Preparation and Sighting Time</p> <p>Athletes must be given 15 minutes before the competition starts to make their final preparation and fire unlimited Sighting Shots.</p>
USAS 6.11.1.1A	<p>When a multiple bull's-eye target (with sighting bull's-eye) is used, and the athlete in the first fired shot of the target (sighting bull's-eye) misses the scoring area of the sighting bull's-eye or hits outside the guard line or ring when printed on targets, the athlete shall: halt firing, call a Range Official, have the Range Official verify that the shot is not in the sighting bull's-eye. The Range Official shall record this fact and the athlete shall commence firing at the sighting bull's-eye again. The Range Official will continue to observe until the athlete's shot hits the scoring area of the sighting bull's-eye. At this point, the Range Official will verify all previous shots as sighting shots (they will not be scored as misses) and the athlete will continue firing the match under the rules of the match. No extra time will be allowed for the procedure above. Additional shots outside the scoring rings, or guard line will be scored as record shots. All penalties used in scoring will be in force after the first shot that strikes the sighting bull's-eye. This procedure may only be used when there is one shot hole on the target.</p>



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



USAS 6.11.1.1B	When a multiple bull's-eye target is used in a match requiring breaking of position to hang additional targets in order to complete the aggregate of the position; the athlete will be given additional sighting time and be allowed to shoot sighters on all sighter bulls-eye on the target. In any case, the athlete will be allowed to use all the sighter bulls-eye on the target but once finished with sighting, the athlete may not return to the sighter bull's-eye.
USAS 6.11.1.1C	When more than one multiple bull's-eye target can be hung at one time; all sighter bulls-eye on all targets hung may be used for sighting by the athlete. Once the athlete goes from sighting to competition, the athlete may not go back to the sighting bulls-eye. If the match requires breaking of position to hang additional targets in order to complete the aggregate of the position; the athlete must be given additional sighting time and all sighting bulls-eye on the targets hung may be used before going to the competition bulls-eye.
6.11.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sighting targets must be visible at least 15 minutes before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;• Athletes may not place their guns and equipment on their firing points until the Chief Range Officer has called the athletes to the line;• The Chief Range Officer must call athletes to the line at least 15 minutes before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;• If there is more than one relay, each relay must be allowed the same amount of time to bring their equipment to the firing line;• After the Chief Range Officer calls athletes to the line, they are permitted to handle their guns, dry fire or carry out holding and aiming exercises on the firing line before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;• Pre-competition checks by the jury and range officers must be completed before the Preparation and Sighting Time starts;• The Preparation and Sighting Time begins with the command "PREPARATION AND SIGHTING TIME...START;"<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ No shot may be fired before the command "START;"• An athlete who fires a shot or shots before the start of the Preparation and Sighting Time must be disqualified if safety is involved. If safety is not involved, the first competition shot must be registered as a miss (0); and (Continued on next page)• The Preparation and Sighting Time must be timed to end at the official starting time for Match firing.
6.11.1.2	<p>"START" of Competition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the Preparation and Sighting Time, the Chief Range Officer will command "END OF PREPARATION AND SIGHTING...STOP." There must then be a brief pause of approximately 30 seconds so the Target Officer can reset the targets for MATCH or record firing;• When all targets are reset for MATCH or record firing, the Chief Range Officer will command "MATCH FIRING...START." MATCH firing is considered to have started when the CRO has given the command "START;"• Every shot fired after the Start of Match Firing must be recorded as a MATCH shot, however, dry firing is allowed;• After the Start of MATCH Firing, no further sighting shots are allowed, except for position changes in 50m Rifle 3 Position events (see Rule 7.7.3) or when permitted by the Jury in accordance with these Rules;• Any further sighting shot(s) fired in contravention of this rule must be scored as miss(es) in the competition;• The CRO must inform athletes by loudspeaker of the time remaining at both ten (10) minutes and five (5) minutes before the end of the competition time;

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



USAS 6.11.1.2A	In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions for timed stages, time will only be announced at five minutes or two minutes, depending upon the length of the stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A shot or shots that are not fired during the MATCH firing time must be scored as miss(es) on the last competition target(s), unless the CRO or a Jury Member has authorized extra time; andIf, during MATCH firing on 10m ESTs, the Jury directs an athlete to move his position within his firing point, the athletes must be offered additional sighters and 2 minutes additional time before he resumes MATCH firing.
6.11.1.3	“STOP” COMMAND The competition must stop at the command “STOP” or at the appropriate signal. <ul style="list-style-type: none">If a shot(s) is fired after the command or signal “STOP,” that shot(s) must be counted as a miss; andIf the shot(s) cannot be identified, the best hit(s) must be deducted from the score of that target and scored as miss(es).
6.11.2	Specific Rules for 10m Air Gun Events
6.11.2.1	If an athlete releases the propelling charge prior to the Preparation and Sighting Time he must be given a WARNING for the first violation and a DEDUCTION of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first MATCH series for the second and subsequent violations.
6.11.2.2	Any release of the propelling charge, after MATCH Firing starts, without a hit on the target will be scored as a miss. Dry firing without release of the propelling charge is permitted except during Finals.
6.11.2.3	If an athlete wishes to change, or to fill, a gas or air cylinder, he must leave the firing point to do so, after obtaining permission from the Range Officer. No extra time is allowed to change or fill a gas or air cylinder during a competition.
6.11.2.4	The gun may only be loaded with one (1) pellet. When a gun is accidentally loaded with more than one (1) pellet: <ul style="list-style-type: none">If the athlete is aware of the situation, he must raise his non-shooting hand to indicate to a Range Officer that he has a problem. A Range Officer must then supervise the unloading of the gun and no penalty will be incurred. No extra time will be allowed for this; orIf the athlete is unaware of the situation and fires two pellets at the same time, he must report this to a range officer. If there are two (2) hits on the target, the score of the higher value shot will be counted and the second shot will be annulled. If there is only one (1) hit on the target, this will be counted.
6.11.3	Handling 10m Air Rifle and Air Pistol Paper Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">Changing targets is done by the athletes under the supervision of the Range Officers;The athlete is responsible for shooting on the correct targets.
USAS 6.11.3B	In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the range officer will instruct athletes as to where to place fired targets and my designate when they will be picked up (i.e. after the entire match has been fired, etc.).
6.11.4	Handling 50m Rifle Paper Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none">If automatic target carriers or changers are used, the athlete may control target changing or target changing may be controlled by the Register Keeper;In either case, the athlete is responsible for shooting on the correct target; and
6.11.5	Interruptions in 10m Events, 50m Rifle and Pistol Events and 300m Rifle Events
6.11.5.1	If an athlete must stop firing for more than three (3) minutes through no fault of his own and this interruption was not caused by a malfunction of his gun or ammunition, he may demand extra time equal to the amount of time lost, or the time remaining when the interruption occurred, plus one (1) minute, if during the last few minutes of the competition.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

6.11.5.2	If an athlete is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes through no fault of his own and this interruption was not caused by a malfunction of his gun or ammunition, or if the athlete is moved to another firing point, he may have additional unlimited sighting shots at the beginning of his remaining shooting time together with any time extension granted plus an additional five (5) minutes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If automatic paper target systems that have no possibility of providing a new sighting target are in use, the sighting shots should be fired on the next unused competition target. Two (2) competition shots should be fired at the next competition targets according to the instructions given by the Range Officer or Jury Members; • Range Officers or Jury Members must ensure that a complete explanation is recorded on a Range Incident Report; and • Any extension of time allowed by the Jury or Range Officers must be documented, stating the reason on a Range Incident Report.
6.11.6	Infringements and Disciplinary Rules
6.11.6.1	If an athlete begins an event with an unapproved gun or equipment , he must be penalized with the deduction of two (2) points from the result of the lowest value shot of the first competition series. He must not be permitted to continue until his gun or equipment has been approved by Equipment Control. He may only resume firing at a time determined by the Jury. No additional sighting shots or extra time will be allowed.
6.11.6.2	If an athlete alters a gun or equipment which has already been checked so that it no longer conforms to the rules, before or during the competition, he must be disqualified.
6.11.6.3	If there are any doubts regarding any alteration, the gun or equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection.
6.11.6.4	If an athlete arrives late for a competition , he may participate but will not be given any extra time. If an athlete arrives after the Preparation and Sighting Time, no additional Sighting time will be given. When it can be proven that an athlete's late arrival was due to circumstances beyond his control, the Jury must grant extra time, including time for Preparation and Sighting if this does not delay the start of the Final or disrupt the overall shooting program. In this case the Jury will determine when and on which firing point the late athlete may start.
	(USA Shooting Clarification: USA Shooting is adopting this rule in 2013.)
6.11.6.5	If an athlete's equipment has been passed by Equipment Control, but the athlete is unable to produce the Equipment Control Card at the start of the event, the athlete may commence, but will be penalized with a deduction of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first series, if he (or his coach or team official) cannot obtain confirmation that the equipment has been previously passed by the Control Section before the official end of the shooting time for that relay of that event. The responsibility rests with the athlete (or his coach or team official) to visit the Equipment Control Section for this purpose. No extra shooting time will be allowed.
6.11.7	Irregular Shots in 10m, 50m and 300m Events
6.11.7.1	Too many shots in an event or position If an athlete fires more shots in the event or position than are provided for in the program, the extra shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target(s). If the shot(s) cannot be identified, the highest value shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target. The athlete must also be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each excessive shot fired, deducted from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series.
6.11.7.2	Too many shots per paper target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an athlete fires more shots at one of his MATCH targets than are provided for in the event, he must not be penalized for the first two (2) shots; • For the third and all succeeding such misplaced shots he must be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for the third and subsequent misplaced shots in that event; • The two (2) point deduction must be taken from the series in which the third or any subsequent misplaced shots occur. He must also fire a fewer number of shots at the remaining targets so that the number of shots does not exceed that provided for in the program;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scoring process in this situation requires the transfer of the value of the excessive shot(s) to targets with less than the originally programmed number of shots, thus bringing each target to the full number of shots designated in the program and the Rules; If the actual shot(s) to be transferred cannot be clearly established, the shot(s) with the lowest value must be transferred forward to the next target(s) or the shot(s) with the highest value must be transferred back to the previous target(s) so that the athlete will gain no advantage in a "count back" situation; and All three-position Rifle events are considered to be one (1) event.
6.11.8	Crossfires
6.11.8.1	Crossfires of competition shots must be scored as misses.
6.11.8.2	If an athlete fires a Sighting shot on the sighting target of another athlete no penalty is incurred.
6.11.8.3	If an athlete fires a sighting shot on the MATCH target of another athlete, he must be penalized by the deduction of two (2) points from his own score deducted from the first series.
6.11.8.4	If an athlete receives a confirmed crossfire shot and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he must be credited with the value of the highest undetermined shot.
6.11.8.5	If there are more hits on an athlete's MATCH target than are provided for in the program, and if it is impossible to confirm that another athlete(s) fired the shot(s), the hit(s) of the highest value must be nullified.
6.11.8.6	If an athlete wishes to disclaim a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer.
6.11.8.7	If the Range Officer confirms that the athlete did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on a Range Incident Report and on the Range Register and the shot must be annulled.
6.11.8.8	If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the athlete did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the athlete and must be so recorded.
6.11.8.9	<p>The following must be considered as reasons to justify the annulment of a shot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a range official or Register Keeper confirms by his observation of the athlete and the target that the athlete did not fire the shot; If a missed shot is reported by another athlete or Register Keeper or other range official at approximately the same time, and from within the neighboring two or three firing points.
6.11.9	<p>Disturbances</p> <p>If an athlete claims that he was disturbed while firing a shot, he must keep his gun pointed downrange and immediately inform the Range Officer or Jury Member. He must not disturb other athletes. If the claim is considered justified, the shot(s) must be annulled and the athlete may repeat the shot(s) or series. If the claim is not considered justified, the shot(s) must be credited to the athlete and he may continue shooting; no penalty will be applied.</p>
6.11.10	<p>Special Competition Regulations</p> <p>(USA Shooting Clarification: USA Shooting will adopt these Regulations in their entirety.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not permitted to put any substance on the floor of the Firing Point to gain an unfair advantage or to wipe the firing point without permission; It is not permitted to place non-removable tape or draw lines with a permanent marker on the floor; No one may change or modify any range structure or equipment (e.g. bench size, cutting mats, adding gun cases or boxes to the bench, etc.); Smoking is prohibited in all areas used by athletes and officials as well as in the spectator areas of the ranges; The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies, pagers or similar devices by athletes, coaches and team officials while within the competition area is prohibited. All mobile phones etc. must be switched off or placed on silent mode; Flash photography is prohibited until after competitions are completed; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notices must be displayed to inform spectators that mobile phones must be placed on silent mode, that smoking is not permitted and that flash photography is prohibited until competitions are completed.
6.12	RULES OF CONDUCT FOR ATHLETES AND OFFICIALS
6.12.1	No type of demonstration or political, religious or racial propaganda is permitted during ISSF Championships.
6.12.2	Each team must have a Team Leader who is responsible for maintaining discipline within the team. An athlete may be appointed as a Team Leader. The Team Leader must cooperate with competition officials at all times in the interest of safety, efficient conduct of the competition and good sportsmanship.
USAS 6.12.2A	All competitors are responsible for their actions on or off the range when entered in any USA Shooting sanctioned competition. Any activity that may place any other competitor at a disadvantage is prohibited.
	The Team Leader is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing the necessary entries with accurate information and submitting them to appropriate officials within designated time limits; Being familiar with the program; Having team members report, ready to shoot, at designated firing points, at the correct times, with approved equipment; Checking scores and file protests, if necessary; Observing preliminary and official bulletins, scores and announcements; Receiving official information and requests and pass them on to team members; and Representing the team at all official activities.
6.12.3	The Athlete is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting to his firing point, ready to shoot, at the designated firing point at the correct time, with approved equipment; Taking his firing position on his designated firing point so that he does not disturb adjacent athletes; and Conducting himself so that he does not disturb or adversely affect the performances of other athletes. An athlete whose behavior or actions, in the opinion of the Jury, disturbs other athletes may be given a warning, penalty or disqualification depending upon the circumstances.
6.12.4	Coaching During Any Event
6.12.4.1	In rifle and pistol events, all types of coaching while an athlete is on the firing line during Elimination, Qualification or Finals are forbidden . While on the firing line, an athlete may speak only with Jury Members or range officials. Coaching during training is permitted, but such coaching must not disturb other athletes
6.12.4.3	If an athlete wishes to speak with his Coach or Team Official during an Elimination or Qualification, the athlete must unload his gun and leave it in a safe condition on the firing line with the action open and a safety flag inserted. An athlete may leave the firing line only after notifying a Range Officer and without disturbing other athletes.
6.12.4.4	If a coach or team official wishes to speak with a team member on the firing line, the team official must not contact the athlete directly or talk with the athlete while he is on the firing line. The team official must obtain permission from a Range Officer or Jury Member, who will call the athlete off of the firing line.
6.12.4.5	If a team official or athlete violates the rules concerning coaching, a warning must be issued the first time. In repeated cases, two (2) points must be deducted from the athlete's score and the team official must leave the vicinity of the firing line.

Go to: Chapter 6 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or Chapter 7 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

6.12.5	Penalties for Rule Violations
6.12.5.1	In cases of the violation of ISSF Rules or the instructions of Range Officers or Jury, the following penalties may be imposed on the athlete by a Jury Member or the Jury.
USAS 6.12.5.1	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, warnings may be expressed verbally without showing a card.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WARNING. A warning must be expressed in terms that will leave no doubt that it is a WARNING and the yellow card must be shown. However, it is not necessary to precede other penalties with a warning. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report and noted on the Range Register. A warning may be given by an individual Jury Member; • DEDUCTION. Deduction of points from the score, expressed by a minimum of two (2) Jury Members, showing a green card with the word DEDUCTION. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report Form, marked on the printer strip, and noted on the Range Register. A deduction may be given by an individual Jury Member; and • DISQUALIFICATION. The disqualification of an athlete is expressed by the Jury by showing a red card with the word DISQUALIFICATION. An athlete must be disqualified for failure to pass a post-competition check when the result of the check is confirmed by one Jury Member (6.7.9.3). <p>A disqualification for any other reason may only be given by decision of a majority of the Jury.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of a disqualification in a Finals, the athlete will be ranked in the last place among participating Finalists, but may retain his Qualification score; and • Penalties should be expressed both with a verbal explanation and with the display of yellow, green or red cards. The size of penalty cards should be approximately 70 mm x 100 mm.
6.12.6	Infringements Should be Graded by the Jury
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of an open violation of the Rules, a WARNING must first be given so the athlete may have an opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during training or the Preparation and Sighting Time. If the athlete does not correct the fault as instructed by the Jury, two (2) points must be deducted from his score. If the athlete still does not correct the fault after receiving a warning, disqualification must be imposed; • In the case of a concealed violation of the Rules, when the fault is deliberately concealed, disqualification must be imposed; • If, when asked to give an explanation for an incident, an athlete consciously and knowingly gives false information, two (2) points must be deducted or in serious cases, disqualification may be imposed; and • If the Jury determines than an athlete has handled a gun or violated a safety rule in a dangerous manner, the athlete must be disqualified
6.13	MALFUNCTIONS
6.13.1	A malfunction occurs when a gun fails to fire a projectile when the trigger is pulled.
6.13.2	Malfunctions may be either ALLOWABLE OR NON-ALLOWABLE.
	<p>Allowable Malfunctions ARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cartridge fails to fire; • A bullet or pellet is lodged in the barrel; or • The gun fails to fire or function properly and the trigger. mechanism has been released <p>NON-ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTIONS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The athlete has opened the action of his gun; • The safety was engaged; • The athlete did not properly load his gun; • The athlete did not pull the trigger; or • The malfunction is due to any cause that could reasonably have been corrected by the athlete.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.

Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



6.13.3	If an athlete has a gun or ammunition malfunction , he may repair it and continue shooting or, if the malfunction was an ALLOWABLE Pistol malfunction, he may repair it or continue shooting with another pistol that has been approved by Equipment Control, provided the Jury approved the change. If a rifle becomes disabled and cannot readily be repaired, the athlete may replace the disabled rifle with another rifle that has been approved by Equipment Control provided the Jury approves the change.
6.13.4	No extra competition time is allowed to repair or replace a gun after any malfunction in 10m, 50m and 300m Rifle or Pistol Elimination or Qualification Rounds, but the Jury may allow an athlete to fire additional sighting shots after repairing a malfunctioning gun if the malfunction was ALLOWABLE.
6.14	SCORING AND RESULTS PROCEDURES (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.14.11	Determining Shot Values – Paper Targets
6.14.11.2	Shots in dispute must be determined as to value by means of a gauge or other device. Gauges must always be inserted into the shot hole with the target in a horizontal position.
6.14.11.3	When the accurate use of the plug gauge is made difficult by the close proximity of another bullet hole, a badly torn bullet hole or overlapping bullet holes, the shot value must be determined by using a flat, transparent material with an engraved ring of the appropriate size on it. Such a scoring gauge will aid in reconstructing the true position of a bullet hole and scoring ring.
6.14.11.4	If two scoring officials do not agree on the value of a shot, a decision from the Jury must be requested immediately. (Continued on next page)
USAS 6.14.11.4A	In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a third qualified scorer or scoring supervisor or jury member may resolve the question of shot value.
6.14.11.5	The plug gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole and only by a Jury Member. For this reason the use of a gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials, and showing the result.
6.15	TIE-BREAKING
	Individual Ties in 300m, 50m, 25m and 10m Events All tied scores will be broken for 300m, 50m, 25m and 10m events by applying the following Rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest number of inner tens; • The highest score of the last ten (10) shot series working backward by 10-shot series in full ring scoring (not inner tens or decimals) until the tie is broken; • If any ties remain, scores will be compared on a shot-by-shot basis using inner tens (i. e. an inner ten outranks a 10 that is not an inner ten) beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.; • If any ties remain, and EST are used, scores will be compared on a shot-by-shot basis using decimal ring scores beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.; • If any ties remain, the athletes must have the same ranking and must be listed in Latin alphabetical order using the athlete's family name unless there is a tie to enter the Finals; and • If decimal scoring is used for 10m Air Rifle or 50m Rifle Prone Elimination or Qualification events, ties will be broken by the highest score of the last ten shot series, etc. (decimal scores) and then by comparing decimal scores on a shot-by-shot basis beginning with the last shot, then the next to the last shot, etc.
USAS 6.15.1A	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions where paper targets are used, tie breaking using 6.15.1, first bullet, should not be implemented. The following will be used:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the highest score of the last ten shot series working backward by 10 shot series in full ring scoring (not inner tens or decimals) until the tie is broken; • the highest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.; • if any ties remain, the athletes must have the same ranking and must be listed in Latin alphabetical order using the athlete's family name

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2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.

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USAS 6.15.1B	In USA Shooting sanctioned "aggregate" events (more than one course of fire for the competition), the breaking of multiple course aggregate ties will be accomplished as follows, in the order listed:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By comparison of each course beginning with the last course score and working backward until the tie is broken Then follow USAS 6.15.1A above
6.15.5	Ties in Olympic Events with Finals If there is a tie to be eligible for the Finals from the Qualification Round, the tie will be broken by Rule 6.15.1.
6.15.7	Ties in Team Events Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the results of all members of a team and following the procedures for breaking individual ties.
6.16	PROTESTS AND APPEALS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.16.6	Scoring Protests Decisions by the Classification Jury on the value or the number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.
USAS 6.16.6A	The jury appointed for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may function as a classification jury or a separate classification jury may be appointed.
6.16.6.2	EST Score Protests If an athlete protests the value of an indicated shot on an EST, the protest will only be accepted when it is made before the next shot or series (25m events) is fired or within three (3) minutes after the last shot, however, this requirement does not apply in case of a failure of the paper or rubber band to advance or other target failures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the athlete will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition, so that this extra shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the disputed shot cannot be determined; If the Classification Jury determines that a protested shot scores within two (2) decimal rings of the value of an indicated shot, the protest must not be upheld; If the protest concerning a shot value, other than zero (0) or failure to register, is not upheld, a two (2) point penalty from the score of the disputed shot will be awarded and the protest fee must be paid; The team official or athlete has the right to know the resolution of the disputed shot; and Shots on 50m EST with an indicated value of 9.5 or higher may not be protested in Elimination or Qualification Rounds; and Score protests regarding the value or number of shots are not permitted in Finals (Rule 6.17.1.6).
6.16.6.3	Paper Target Protests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using paper targets, an athlete or team official who considers that a shot was scored or recorded incorrectly may protest that score, except that decisions made regarding the value of shots by using gauges are final and cannot be protested. A protest can only be made for a specific shot. Should other shots be protested, a separate fee is payable; Scoring protests may only be made on scores that have been decided without using a gauge or when incorrect entries in the result list or score card appear to have been made; The protest fee must be paid when the protest is made; and When paper targets are used and scored in the Classification Office, the team official or athlete has a right to see the protested shot hole(s), but is not permitted to touch the target(s).
USAS 6.16.3A	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions using paper targets, a fee of not more than \$5.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for scoring protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.

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2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



USAS 6.16.3B	At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, competitors may be allowed to touch their targets under supervision during the challenge period.
6.16.6	Appeals (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.17	FINALS IN OLYMPIC RIFLE AND PISTOL EVENTS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.18	FORMS (See USA Shooting rules, full version)
6.19	INDEX
10m Air Rifle – Paper Target	6.3.4.3
10m Events – Specific Rules for the Air Rifle and Air Pistol events	6.11.2
10m indoor air gun ranges	6.4.1.6
10m Ranges – light measurements	6.4.13
10m Ranges – target equipment	6.4.6.2
25m and 50m indoor ranges	6.4.3
50m Ranges - Firing Point Standards	6.4.8
Additional sighting shots – Malfunction	6.13.4
Aiming exercises	6.11.1.1
Allowable Malfunctions	6.13.2
Alteration of a gun or equipment	6.11.6.2
Alteration of equipment after control	6.7.7.1
Annulment of a shot	6.11.8.9
Annulment of a shot – The athlete did not fire: confirmed	6.11.8.9
Annulment of a shot – The shot is reported by another athlete	6.11.8.9
Appeals	6.16.6
Application of ISSF Rules	6.1.2
Athlete – ready to shoot	6.10.4
Blinders	6.7.5.5
Camouflage	6.7.4
Cases for guns	6.2.2.7
Ceremonies – Appearance of the athletes	6.7.4
Ceremonies – Appearance of the juries	6.7.4
Changing from Sighting to MATCH shots	6.10.4
Changing or refilling – Gas or air cylinder	6.11.2.3
Chief Range Officer – duties and functions	6.9.1
Classification Jury – Electronic Scoring Targets	6.10
Classification Jury – supervision of scoring	6.8
Classification Office – duties and procedures	6.14.5
Clock on the range	6.4.3.5
Clothing regulations – appropriate dress	6.7.4
Coaching in rifle and pistol events	6.12.5
Commands LOAD / START - UNLOAD / STOP	6.2.3.1
Common Range Standards	6.4.3
Competition area	6.11.10
Competition Officials	6.9
Competition Rules	6.11.1
Complaint concerning failure to register or display a shot (EST)	6.10.8
Complaint during the sighting shots	6.10.5
Conduct of ISSF Championships	6.1.4
Count back situation – Transfer the values of excessive shots	6.11.7.2
Crossfires	6.11.8
Crossfires – Annulment of a shot	6.11.8.7
Crossfires – Determination of a confirmed crossfire	6.11.8.4

2013 USA Shooting Rules adapted for NCAA Rifle Competitions. For the complete version of current USA Shooting rules go to <http://www.usashooting.org/>. Reprinted with permission of USA Shooting.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Crossfires – Determination of a not-confirmed crossfire	6.11.8.4
Crossfires – Disclaim a crossfire	6.11.8.6
Crossfires – Not confirmed by the Range Officer	6.11.8.8
Crossfires – Scoring	6.11.8.1
Crossfires – Sighting shot on a MATCH target of another athlete	6.11.8.3
Crossfires – Sighting shot on a sighting target of another athlete	6.11.8.2
Crossfires – The athlete did not fire: confirmed by the Range Officer	6.11.8.7
Decision on the value of a shot	6.14.5
Decisions – Jury	6.8.8
Decisions – Jury – cases not covered by the ISSF Rules	6.8.11
Decisions by the Classification Jury	6.14.5
Decisions of the Classification Jury	6.10.3.1
Deduction	6.12.6
Deduction from the score	6.14.7
Deduction of points – False information	6.12.6
Deduction of points – Release of propellant charge during preparation	6.11.2.1
Deduction of points – Shot(s) before the command START	6.11.1.1
Deduction of points – Unapproved gun or equipment	6.11.6.1
Deductions – Too many shots per target	6.11.7.2
Deviations of specifications	6.4.1.11
Dimensions of scoring rings (outside diameter)	6.3.4
Disqualification	6.2.1.4
Disqualification – Impeding an athlete	6.12.6
Disqualification – Violation of safety Rules	6.12.6
Disturbances	6.11.9
Dry firing	6.2.4.1
Dry firing – Definition	6.2.4.1
Electronic Scoring Targets – responsibility of the athlete	6.10.4
Electronic Scoring Targets (EST)	6.3.2
Electronic Scoring Targets changing to MATCH by range officials	6.10.4
Equipment and Ammunition	6.7
Equipment Control – examination before using the equipment	6.7.7
Equipment Control – information of athletes and team officials	6.7.7.1
Equipment Control – instruments, gauges	6.5
Equipment Control – marking of equipment and guns	6.7.7.1
Equipment Control – registration	6.7.7.1
Equipment Control – responsibility of the athlete	6.7.7.1
Equipment Control – Unfair advantage over others	6.7.1 / 6.7.1.1
Equipment Control – validity one time control	6.7.4
Equipment Control – validity having not “one time only” EC	6.7.7.1
Equipment control in interest of safety	6.2.1
Examination by the jury – Extra shot	6.10.9.3
Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets	6.3.2.8
Examination of equipment, guns positions during competition	6.8.5
Examination of equipment, guns, positions	6.8
Extra shot – Annulling of the last shot fired (extra to the competition)	6.10.9.3
Extra shot – Directed to fire an aimed shot	6.10.9.3
Extra shot – Not registered and displayed on the monitor	6.10.9.3
Extra shot – Registered and displayed on the monitor	6.10.9.3
Eye Protection	6.2.6
Failure of a single target	6.10.9.2

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2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Failure of all targets on a range	6.10.9.1
Failure of all targets on a range – Competition procedure	6.10.9.1
Failure of Electronic Scoring Target Systems 10m and 50m	6.10.9
Failure of the paper or rubber band	6.10.6
False information	6.12.6
Firing after the command UNLOAD / STOP	6.2.3.4
Firing before the command LOAD / START	6.2.3.4
Firing line	6.4.3.2
Firing point – substances	6.11.10
Flash photography when forbidden	6.11.10
Gas / Co2 Cylinder – athletes responsibility	6.2.4.2
Gas or air cylinder – Changing or refilling	6.11.2.3
Gauge 4.5 mm INWARD	6.3.5.4
Gauge 4.5 mm OUTWARD – 10m Air Rifle / 10m Running Target	6.3.5.7
Gauge for scoring inner tens Air Rifle with an Air Pistol gauge	6.3.5.5
Gauge for Small Bore Rifle and Pistol – caliber 5.6 mm	6.3.5.3
Gauges for paper targets	6.3.4.2A
General firing point standards 300m, 50m, 10m	6.4.8
General Target Requirements	6.3.1
General Target Standards	6.3
Handling of guns – after STOP	6.2.3.5
Handling of guns – Removing of guns during the course	6.2.2.1
Handling of guns – Self discipline	6.2.2
Handling of Targets 10m Paper targets	6.11.3
Handling of Targets 50m Paper targets	6.11.4
Height of targets	6.4.5.1
Hearing Protection	6.2.5
Hits outside the scoring rings	6.14.11.1
Horizontal variations for Firing Points	6.4.6.2
Horizontal variations for Target Centers	6.4.6.2
Independent determination of results	6.14.10.4
Individual Ties	6.15.1
Individual Tie – all ties broken	6.15.1
Indoor range – light measuring	6.4.13
Indoor range – light requirements (Lux)	6.4.13
Infringements and Disciplinary Rules	6.12.6
Infringements and Disciplinary Rules – Jury's action / examination	6.12.6
Inner Tens Marking – Air Rifle: inner ten outward scoring gauge	6.3.4.2A
Insert a plug gauge	6.3.4.2A
Interruptions	6.11.5
Irregular Shots 10m, 50m and 300m	6.11.7
Juries – Advice and Supervision	6.8
Juries – Appointment of Juries	6.1.4.1
Juries – Competition Juries – General	6.8
Jury – Decisions	6.8
Jury – Decisions re inspection clothing	6.7.9.3
Jury – Examination and check before the competition	6.8
Jury – Knowledge and enforcement of the ISSF Rules	6.1.2
Jury – Majority	6.8
Jury – Responsibilities	6.8
Jury – supervising – examination of equipment, guns, positions	6.8
Jury – Time extension by the Jury	6.8

2013 USA Shooting Rules adapted for NCAA Rifle Competitions. For the complete version of current USA Shooting rules go to <http://www.usashooting.org/>. Reprinted with permission of USA Shooting.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Jury Members – advice or assistance of athletes	6.8
Jury Members – athletes or team officials	6.8.12
Knowledge of the Rules	6.1.2
Late arrival	6.11.6.4
Left-handed	6.1.2
Light measuring on indoor ranges	6.4.13
Light requirements on indoor ranges	6.4.13
Line of targets	6.4.3.2
Load – more than one pellet loaded	6.11.2.4
Loading of guns	6.2.3.2
Malfunction – Extra time if not fault of an athlete	6.13.4
Malfunctions	6.13
Malfunctions of guns / ammunition	6.13
Men's events	6.1.2
Miss – Not fired shots	6.14.7
Mobile telephones	6.11.10
Mobile telephones – indication of forbiddance	6.11.10
Monitor – Visibility	6.10.9.3
Move to a reserve position	6.10.9.3
Moving to another firing point	6.10.9.3
Non Allowable Malfunctions	6.13.2
Not fired shots	6.11.1.2
Note of failure to register or display a shot (EST)	6.10.9.3
Numbering of target frames and firing points	6.4.3.6
Numbering of Targets	6.4.3.6
Objective and Purpose of ISSF Rules – Ranges, Targets	6.1.1
Officials area	6.4.1.5
Paper Targets	6.3.3
Paper Targets - Standards	6.3.4
Paper targets – 10m events	6.3.4
Paper targets – 10m events: changing of targets	6.11.3
Paper targets – 10m events: putting behind after 10 shots series	6.11.3
Paper targets – 50m Rifle and Pistol	6.11.4
Paper targets – 50m Rifle and Pistol: changing of targets	6.11.4
Paper targets – Handling of targets 10m Air Rifle and Air Pistol	6.11.3
Paper targets – Handling of targets 50m Rifle and 50m Pistol	6.11.4
Pellet – load only one (1)	6.11.2.4
Penalties for Rule Violations	6.12.6
Preparation Time – Handling guns, dry firing, aiming exercises	6.11.2.1
Preparation Time – Sighting targets, pre-competition checks	6.11.1.2
Presence of the Jury	6.8.7
Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets	6.8.10
Protest concerning the shot-value on Electronic Scoring Targets	6.10.7
Protest time	6.16.6.1
Put down a gun	6.2.2.4
Questioned shot – Scoring	6.10.9.3
Questioned shot not located	6.10.9.3
Range and Target Standards	6.4
Range Standards	6.4.1
Ready to shoot – Athlete	6.12.4
Release of propellant charge after MATCH firing starts	6.11.2.2
Remaining time	6.11.1.2

2013 USA Shooting Rules adapted for NCAA Rifle Competitions. For the complete version of current USA Shooting rules go to <http://www.usashooting.org/>. Reprinted with permission of USA Shooting.



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Repair or replace a gun	6.13.3
Replace or repair a gun – no extra time, but additional sighting shots	6.13.4
Replacement of an athlete in a team event	6.6.5
Responsibility of range officials LOAD / START - UNLOAD / STOP	6.2.3.1
Responsibility of the athlete - equipment	6.7.1
Resume shooting after STOP	6.2.3.5
Right-handed	6.1.2
Rule Violations – Penalties	6.12.6
Rules for all Rifle and 10m and 50m Pistol Events	6.11.1.1
Rules of conduct for Athletes and Officials	6.12
Safety	6.2
Safety flags	6.2.2.2
Safety of athletes, range officials, spectators	6.2.1.3
Safety of ranges	6.2.1.2
Treat to the safety of others on a shooting range	6.2.1.4
Safety requirements	6.2.1
Scope of Technical Rules	6.1.3
Scoring Procedures	6.14.10.3
Scoring Protests	6.10.7
Scoring Protests – Electronic Scoring Targets	6.10.7
Scoring Protests – Electronic Scoring Targets: 2 points DEDUCTION	6.16.6.2
Scoring Protests – Paper Targets	6.16.6.3
Shadow on targets	6.4.13.1
Shooting Distances	6.4.5
Shooting Distances - measurement	6.4.5.1
Shot(s) after the command STOP	6.11.1.4
Shot(s) before the command START	6.11.1.1
Shots in dispute	6.14.11.2
Side Blinders	6.7.5.5
Sighting shots	6.11.1.2
Sighting shots after the first competition shot	6.11.1.2
Sighting shots before the first competition shot	6.11.1.1
Smoking	6.11.10
Sound producing equipment	6.7.3.4
Spectators area	6.4.1.5
Spirit of the ISSF Rules	6.7.2
Start of competition	6.11.1.2
Stop firing more than 3 minutes	6.11.5.1
Stop firing more than 5 minutes or moving to another firing point	6.11.5.2
Substances – put on the firing point	6.11.10
Substitute gun – Malfunction	6.13.3
Targets – fixing	6.4.1.1
Team Leader – responsibilities	6.12.3
Team Ties	6.15.7
Technical Delegate: Check of Electronic Scoring Targets	6.3.2.8
Technical Officers – Electronic Scoring Targets	6.10.1
Tie-Breaking – Count backward	6.15.1
Tie-Breaking – General	6.15
Tie-Breaking – Individuals	6.15.1
Time extension by the Jury – Moving to another firing point	6.11.5.2
Time extension by the Jury – Stop firing more than 5 minutes	6.11.5.2
Too many shots in an event or position	6.11.7.1

2013 USA Shooting Rules adapted for NCAA Rifle Competitions. For the complete version of current USA Shooting rules go to <http://www.usashooting.org/>. Reprinted with permission of USA Shooting.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Too many shots per paper target	6.11.7.2
Too many shots per target – 2 occurrences	6.11.7.2
Too many shots per target – More than 2 occurrences	6.11.7.2
Too many shots per target – 3 Positions events – consideration	6.11.7.2
Too many shots per target – Transfer the values of excessive shots	6.11.7.2
Touching a ring	6.3.5.8
Transfer the values of excessive shots – Count back situation	6.11.7.1
Transfer the values of excessive shots – Too many shots per target	6.11.7.2
Unapproved gun or equipment	6.11.6.1
Unfair advantage over others	6.7.1
Use of transparent gauges	6.14.11.3
Value of shots	6.14.11
Verbal Protests	6.16.4
Verifying of safety of guns	6.2.2.2
Warning	6.12.6.1
Written Protests	6.16.5

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

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RIFLE RULES

FOR

50m Rifle

10m Air Rifle

CHAPTERS	
7.1	GENERAL
7.2	SAFETY
7.3	RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS
7.4	RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
7.5	CLOTHING REGULATIONS
7.6	SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES
7.7	RIFLE EVENTS
7.8	300M SCORING AND MARKING PROCEDURES – PAPER TARGETS
7.9	RIFLE EVENT TABLE
7.10	RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE
7.11	INDEX

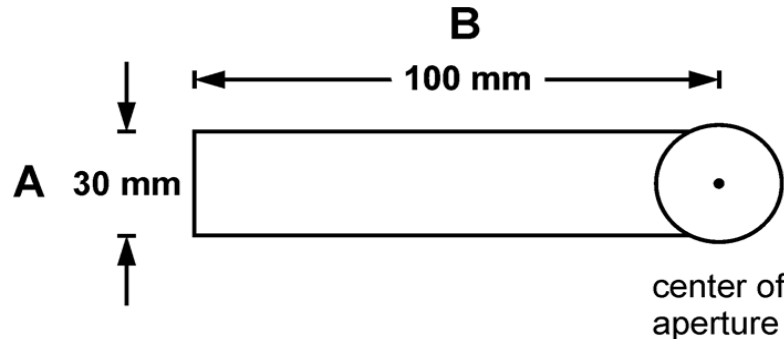
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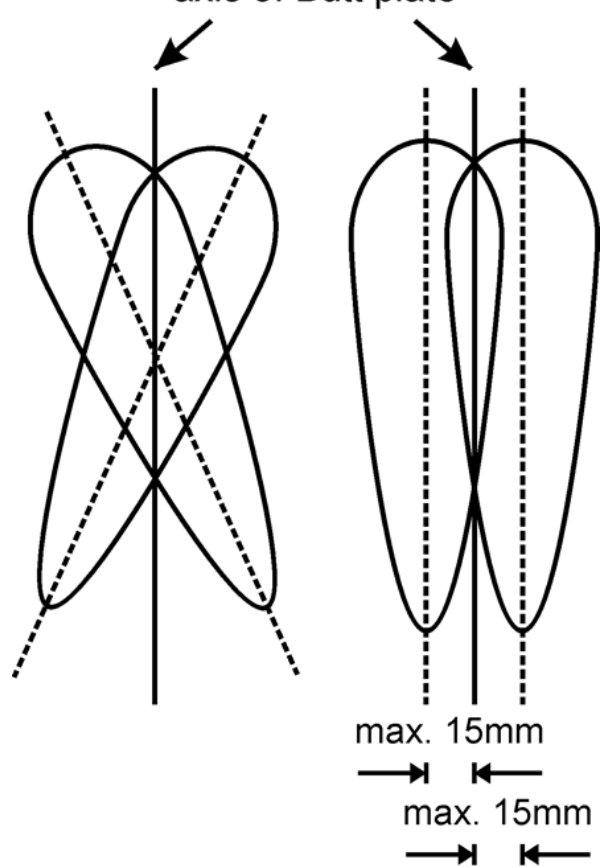
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Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

7.1	GENERAL
USA 7.1.2A	All shooters, team leaders and officials must be familiar with all USA Shooting rules and must ensure that these rules are enforced. When a Rule refers to right-handed athletes, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed athletes.
7.2	SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE ISSF Safety Rules are found in the General Technical Rules, Rule 6.2
7.3	RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS Target and target standards are found in the General Technical Rules, Rule 6.3. Requirements for ranges and other facilities are found in the General Technical Rules, 6.4.
7.4	RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
7.4.1	Standards for All Rifles
7.4.1.1	One Rifle Per Event. Only one (1) rifle is allowed to be used in the Elimination, Qualification and Finals Rounds of one (1) event. The action, barrel and stock may not be exchanged, except that a detachable butt-stock may be exchanged. Accessories attached to the action, barrel or stock may be exchanged. A rifle that becomes disabled may be replaced according to Rule 6.13.3, if the Jury approves.
7.4.1.2	Movement or Oscillation Reduction Systems. Any device, mechanism or system that actively reduces, slows or minimizes rifle oscillations or movements before the shot is released is prohibited.
(USAS Clarification: This does not preclude barrel weights. It is an active device that indicates when approaching the center of the target. Example: device used by blind shooters)	
7.4.1.3	Pistol Grips. The pistol grip for the right hand must be constructed in such a way that it does not rest on the sling or on the left arm.
7.4.1.4	Barrels and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Compensators and muzzle brakes on rifles are prohibited. Any construction or device inside the barrel or tubes, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited.
7.4.1.5	Sights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correcting lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the rifle; Corrective lenses or eyeglasses, and/or filters or tinted lenses, may be worn by the athlete; Any sight not containing a lens or system of lenses or other means of optical enhancement is permitted, except that light or polarizing filters may be fitted to the front or rear sight, or both; Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited; A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) nor extend further than 100 mm (B) from the center of the rear sight aperture on the side of the non-aiming eye. A blinder must not be used on the side of the aiming eye; and (see bullet on next page) Rear Sight Blinder 

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prism or mirror device may be used when shooting from the right shoulder while aiming with the left eye, providing it does not have a magnifying lens or lenses. It must not be used when shooting from the right shoulder when using the right eye.
7.4.1.6	<p>Electronic triggers are allowed providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All components are firmly attached to and contained within the action or stock of the rifle so that the battery and wires are not visible externally; The trigger is operated by the right hand of a right-handed or the left hand of a left-handed athlete; All components are included when the rifle is submitted for inspection by Equipment Control; and The rifle with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.
7.4.2	Standards for 10m Air Rifle
7.4.2.1	<p>The butt plate may be adjustable up or down. The lowest point of the stock or toe of the butt plate, with the butt plate in its maximum downward position must not exceed 220 mm from the center line of the barrel. It may be offset parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right a maximum 15 mm OR the complete butt plate (not part) may be turned on the vertical axis. Turning the butt plate on the horizontal axis is not permitted.</p>
7.4.2.1	<p style="text-align: center;">axis of Butt plate</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">not permitted permitted</p>
7.4.2.2	<p>A thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest and spirit level are prohibited. A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping.</p>

7.4.2.3	If a stock is less than the maximum allowed in any dimension, it may be brought up to the measurements shown in the Rifle Measurement Table . Any addition must be within the permitted dimensions and in no case may the pistol grip, cheek-piece or lower part of the stock be anatomically formed.
7.4.2.4	The pistol grip must not extend more than 60mm from a vertical plane that is perpendicular to the centerline of the barrel.
7.4.2.5	Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the forend, pistol grip or lower part of the stock.
7.4.2.6	Weights Barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be moved along the barrel; and Any other weights must be within the dimensions of the stock.
7.4.3	Standards for 300m Standard Rifle Only (See listing in USA Shooting rule book)
7.4.4	Standards for 10m Air Rifle Only Any type of compressed air or gas rifle that conforms to the specifications in the RIFLE MEASUREMENTS TABLE and the following additional restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length of the air rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the apparent muzzle must not exceed 850 mm; and The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle.

Go to: Chapter 6 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or Chapter 7 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

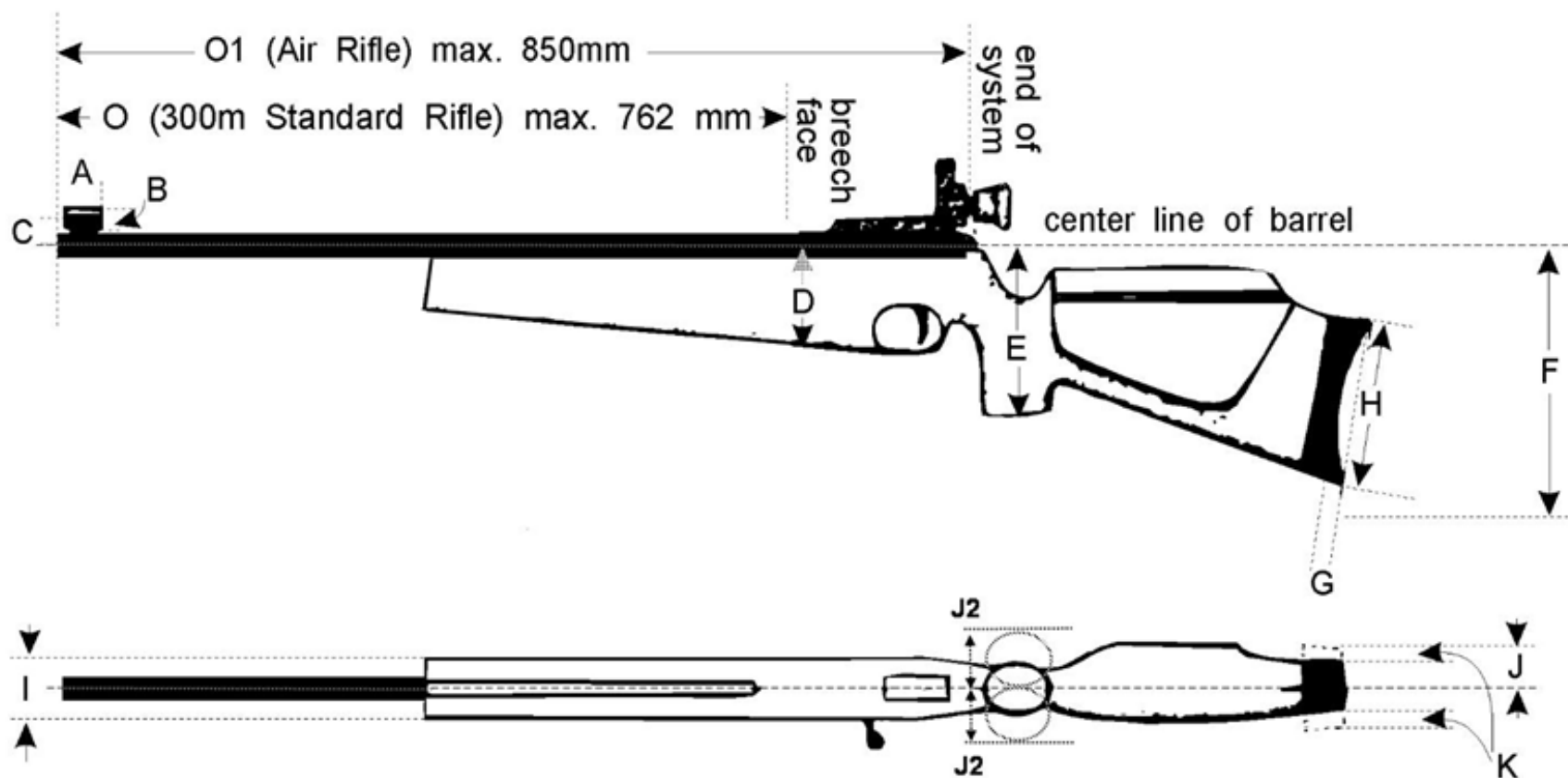


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7.4.4.1 Rifle Measurements Table (Please note J2 on the drawing below.)

Front sight not to extend beyond the apparent muzzle

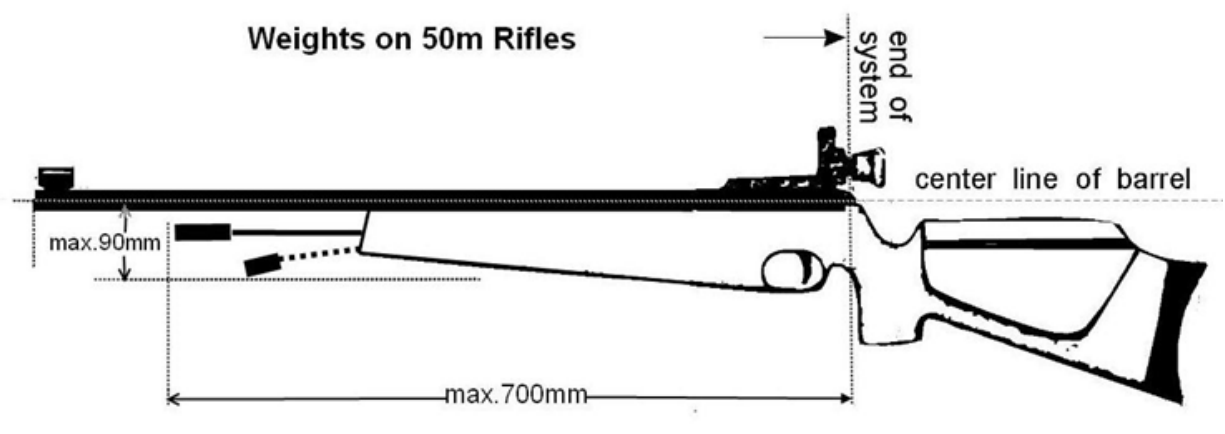


Go to: Chapter 6 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or Chapter 7 [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

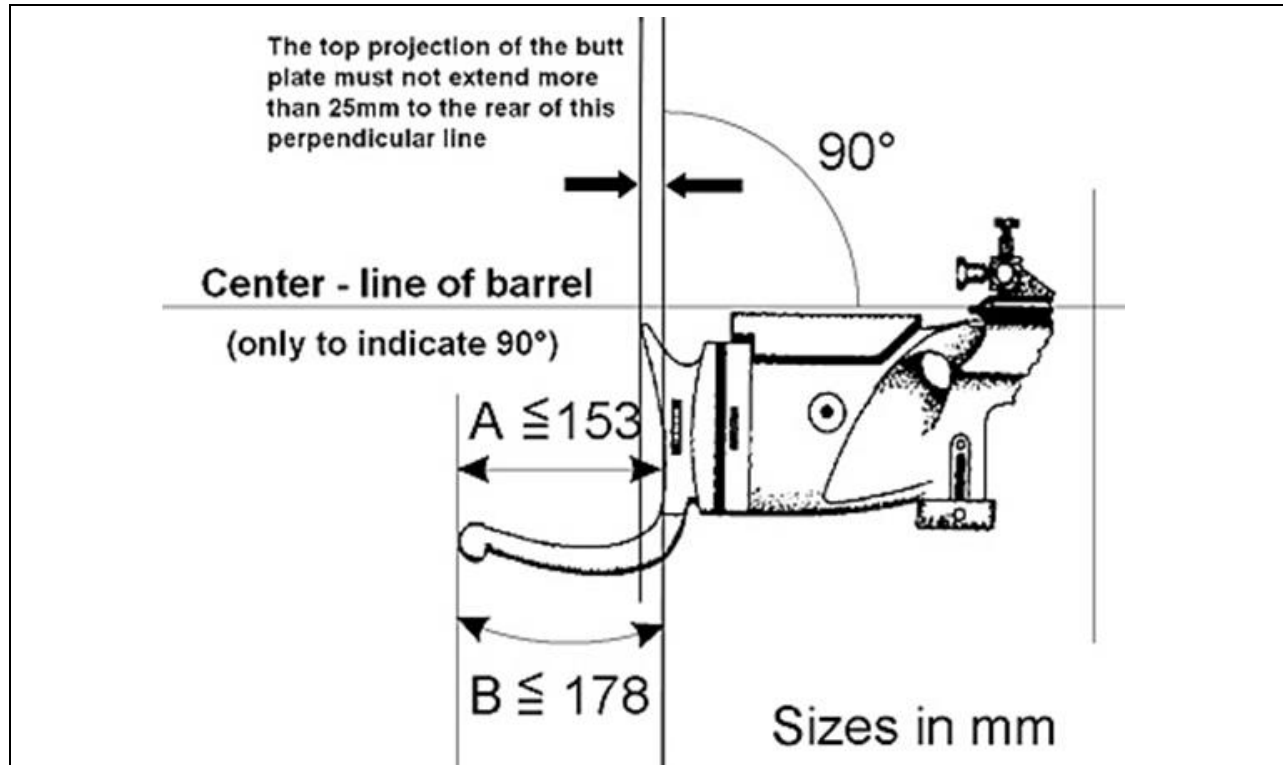
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Measurements for Dimensions C, D, E, F, and J, are from the Center line of the Barrel		
Key	RIFLE FEATURE	Air Rifle
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50 mm
B	Diameter of front sight tunnel	25 mm
C	Distance from center of the front sight ring or top of post to center of bore either directly above or offset (except for those athletes firing from the right shoulder but using their left eye).	60 mm
D	Depth of fore-end	90 mm
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	160 mm
F	Lowest point of stock or toe of butt plate with the butt plate in its maximum downward position	220 mm
G	Depth of curve of butt plate	20 mm
H	Heel to toe length of butt plate	153 mm
I	Maximum thickness (breadth) of fore-end	60 mm
J1	Maximum distance of cheek piece from a vertical plane perpendicular to the center line of the barrel	40 mm
J2	Maximum distance of any part of the pistol grip from a vertical plane perpendicular to the center line of barrel	60 mm
K	Offset of butt plate parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt left or right.	15 mm
L	Trigger weight - No Set Trigger	Free
M	Weight with sights (and hand stop 300m)	5.5 kg
N	The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle of both, 300m Standard or Air Rifle	Must not extend
O	Standard Rifle: The overall length of the barrel including extension (from the muzzle to the breech face)	---
O1	Air Rifle: Total length of the Air Rifle system	850 mm

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

7.4.5	Standards for 50m Rifles
	All rifles chambered for rim fire 5.6 mm (.22" cal.) Long Rifle cartridges are permitted:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weight of the rifle may not exceed 8.0 kg for men with all accessories used including palm rest or hand stop;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weight of the rifle may not exceed 6.5 kg for women, with all accessories used including the palm rest or hand stop; (see NCAA rules modification document)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weights on or in the lower part of the stock or butt-stock, may not extend horizontally further from the centerline of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the centerline of the barrel. <u>Weights cannot extend further to the rear than a line perpendicular to the deepest point in the butt-plate;</u> and
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weights on the rifle fore-end may extend no lower than 90 mm below the centerline of the barrel and not further forward than 700 mm from the back (rear) end of the system.
<div data-bbox="203 619 1421 1249"> <p style="text-align: center;">Weights on 50m Rifles</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Weights on the fore-end of the rifle may extend no lower than 90mm below the center line of the barrel and not further forward than 700mm from the back (rear) end of the system</p> </div>	
7.4.5.1	Butt Plate and Hook
	A butt hook that complies with the following restrictions may be used;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The butt hook projecting rearward from the bottom of the butt plate must not extend more than 153 mm (A) past the rear of a line that is perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle, and that is tangent to the deepest part of the butt plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The butt hook projecting from the bottom of the butt plate must have a total outside length around any curve or bend of not more than 178 mm (B);
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The top projection of the butt plate must not extend more than 25 mm to the rear of this perpendicular line; and
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any devices or weights projecting forward from the lower portion of the butt plate are prohibited.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

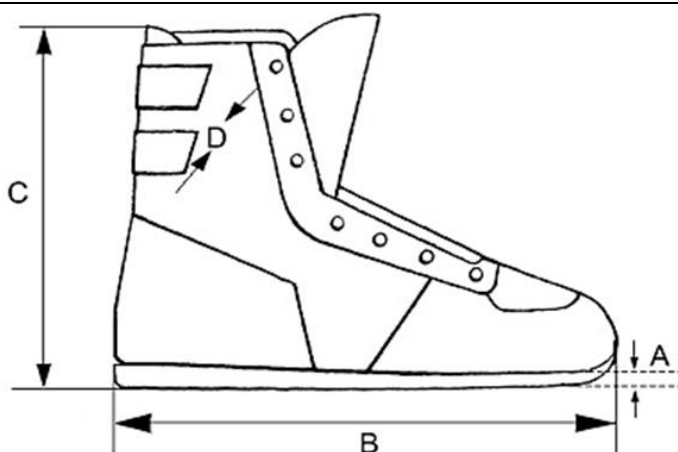


7.4.5.2	Palm Rests A palm rest is any attachment or extension below the fore-end that aids the support of the rifle by the forward hand in the standing position. Such extensions must not extend more than 200 mm below the center line of the barrel.
7.5	CLOTHING REGULATIONS See the General Technical Rules for general standards regarding clothing and the testing of clothing (Rule 6.7).
7.5.1	General Standards for Rifle Clothing
7.5.1.2	All rifle competition clothing may be inspected on a one-time only basis at an ISSF Championship. Equipment Control certification must be retained with inspected equipment. Any inspected equipment or apparel that is changed must be re-inspected.
7.5.1.3	All shooting jackets, shooting trousers and shooting gloves must be made of flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics, that is, become stiffer, thicker or harder, under commonly accepted shooting conditions. All lining, padding and reinforcements must meet the same specifications. Any lining or padding must not be quilted, cross-stitched, glued or otherwise affixed to the outer clothing layer other than at normal tailoring points. All lining or padding must be measured as a part of the clothing.
7.5.1.4	Only one (1) shooting jacket, only one (1) pair of shooting trousers and only one (1) pair of shooting shoes may be approved by Equipment Control for each athlete for all Rifle events in any ISSF Championship. If an athlete has more than one (1) item of rifle clothing (jacket, trousers and shooting shoes) which has been passed by Equipment Control then he must declare which item will be used for this Championship. This does not prevent the athlete from using ordinary athletic type training trousers or normal athletic type training shoes in any event or position. The jacket must be capable of being used in all three (3) positions (prone, standing and kneeling) and must meet all other specifications in order to be approved for the competition. Any item of clothing which fails to pass at Equipment Control may be retested after alterations are made.

7.5.1.6	Manipulation of the material after examination (sprays, etc.) will be penalized according to the rules.					
7.5.1.7	If shorts are worn during competitions, the bottom of the leg must be no less than 15 cm above the center of the kneecap.					
7.5.2	Clothing Measurement Standards					
7.5.2.1	Thickness Standards					
	Rifle competition clothing must comply with these thickness measurement standards:					
Measurement Location	Thickness	Jackets	Trousers	Shoes	Gloves	Under-wear
Normal	Single	2.5 mm	2.5 mm	4.0 mm	—	2.5 mm
Normal	Double	5.0 mm	5.0 mm	—	—	5.0 mm
Normal	Total	—	—	—	12.0 mm	—
Reinforcements	Single	10.0 mm	10.0 mm	—	—	—
Reinforcements	Double	20.0 mm	20.0 mm	—	—	—
No measurement greater than the thickness measurement standards in the chart may be approved (zero tolerance).						
7.5.2.2	Stiffness Measurement Standards					
	Rifle competition clothing must comply with these stiffness measurement standards:					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the measuring cylinder is depressed at least 3.0 mm, the material is acceptable;• If a measurement below 3.0 mm is displayed, the material is too stiff. No measurement below the minimum measurement of 3.0 mm may be approved; and• Every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured with the 60 mm measuring cylinder. If a part is too small for normal testing (no flat area 60 mm or larger), measuring must be done over the seams.					
7.5.2.3	Shoe Sole Flexibility Standard					
	The soles of athletes' shoes must bend at least 22.5 degrees when a force of 15 Newton-Meters is applied to the heel area while the boot or shoe is clamped in the testing device.					
(USAS Clarification: Shooting shoe flexibility will not be adopted. Athletes making any USAS teams will be expected to comply with this rule before any travel with the team.)						
7.5.3	Shooting Shoes					
	Normal street type or light athletic shoes are permitted in all positions. Special shooting shoes not exceeding the following specifications may be worn only in 10m and 50m 3 Positions events. Special shooting shoes must not be worn in Rifle Prone events:					
7.5.3.1	The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4 mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces such as point D in the drawing of the shoe.					
7.5.3.2	The shoe sole must be constructed of the same material that is flexible in the entire forward part of the foot. Athletes may use removable inner soles or inserts in their shoes, but any inserts must also be flexible in the forward part of the foot.					
7.5.3.3	To demonstrate that soles are flexible, athletes must walk normally (heel-toe) at all times while on the FOP. A warning will be given for the first offense, a two-point penalty and disqualification will be given for subsequent violations.					
7.5.3.4	The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point (Dimension C, Shooting Shoe Table) must not exceed two thirds (2/3) of the length.					
7.5.3.5	If an athlete wears shoes, they must be a matched pair externally.					
	Shoe Measurements Athletes shoes must not exceed the maximum dimensions shown in the drawing and chart:					
(USAS Clarification: Shooting shoe measurements will not be adopted. Athletes making any USAS teams in will be expected to comply with this rule before any travel with the team.)						

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7.5.3.6



A. Maximum thickness of sole at the toe: 10 mm.

B. Overall length of shoe: According to size of wearer's foot.

C. Maximum height of shoe: Not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) length of B.

D. Upper part of shoe material maximum thickness 4 mm.

The shoe sole must follow the external curvature of the shoe and may not extend more than 5.0 mm beyond the external dimensions of the shoe at any point. Toes or heels may not be cut square or flat.

7.5.4 Shooting Jacket

7.5.4.1 The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5.0 mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist (see Jacket Table).

7.5.4.2 Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means e.g. buttons or zippers. The jacket must not overlap more than 100 mm at the closure (see Jacket Table). The jacket must hang loosely on the wearer. To determine this, the jacket must be capable of being overlapped beyond the normal closure by at least 70 mm, measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the button hole. The measurement will be taken with the arms at the sides. A measurement must be made with an overlap gauge with a tension of 6.0 kg to 8.0 kg. The area surrounding the button hole is limited to a maximum of 12 mm, and this area may exceed the permitted 2.5 mm thickness.

7.5.4.3 All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or devices which may be construed as artificial support are prohibited. However it is permitted to have one (1) zipper or not more than two (2) straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad (see Jacket Table). No other zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified in these Rules and Diagrams.

7.5.4.4 The construction of the back panel may include more than one (1) piece of material provided this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness maximum of 2.5 mm and the stiffness minimum of 3.0 mm.

7.5.4.5 The construction of the side panel may not place any horizontal seam or seams under the elbow of the support arm in the standing position.

(USAS Clarification: USA Shooting will not adopt this rule. Any athlete making any USAS Team will be required to comply before any team travel.)

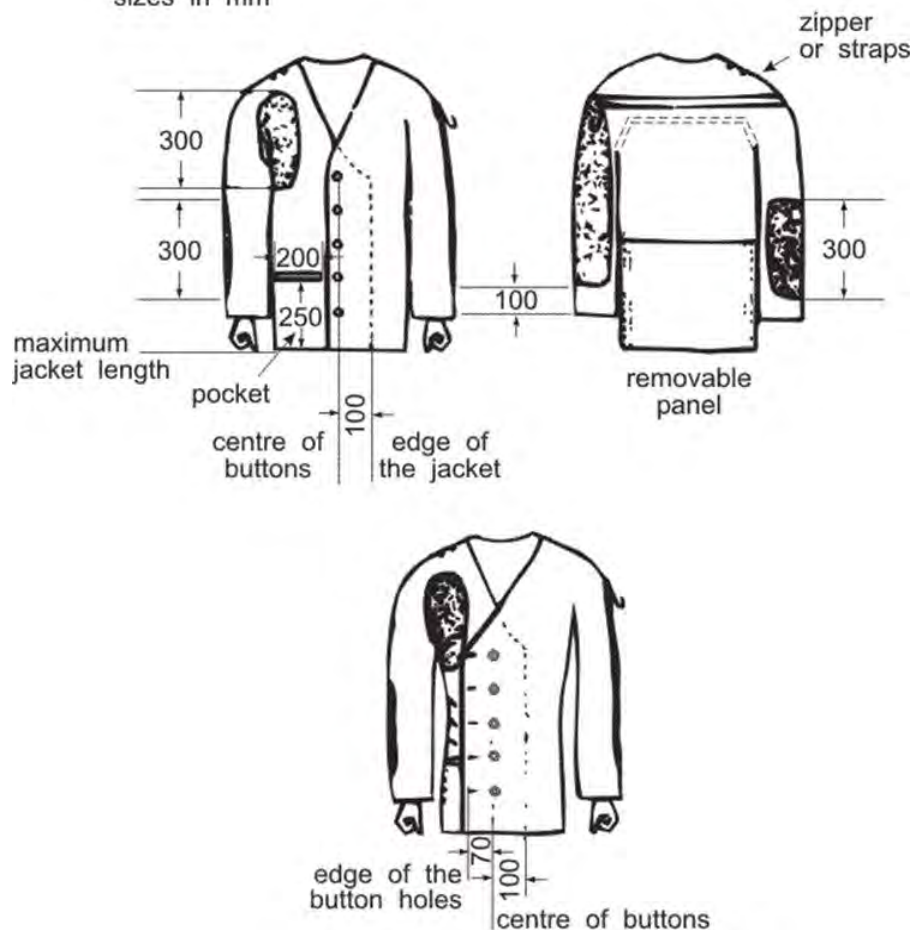
7.5.4.6 The athlete must be capable of fully extending both arms (straighten sleeves) while wearing the buttoned jacket. In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached. The sleeve must not be placed between the hand or glove and the fore-end of the stock when the athlete is in the shooting position.

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7.5.4.7	No Velcro, sticky substance, liquid, or spray may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or shoes and/or floor or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is permitted. Violations will be penalized according to the Rules.
7.5.4.8	<p>Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum thickness, including jacket material and all linings: 10 mm single thickness or 20 mm when measured as a double thickness; Reinforcement may be added on both elbows but must not extend to more than half (1/2) of the circumference of the sleeve. On the arm which holds the sling, the reinforcement may extend from the upper arm to a point 100 mm from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may have a maximum length of 300 mm; Only one (1) hook, loop, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or shoulder seam on the sling arm to prevent the sling from sliding; Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt plate rests must not be longer than 300 mm in the longest dimension (see Jacket Table); All inside pockets are prohibited; and One (1) external pocket is permitted, located on the right front side (left front side for left hand athletes) of the jacket. The maximum size of the pocket is 250 mm high from the lower edge of the jacket and 200 mm wide.

7.5.4.9 Shooting Jacket Measurements:

Shooting jackets must comply with the specifications shown in the drawing:
sizes in mm



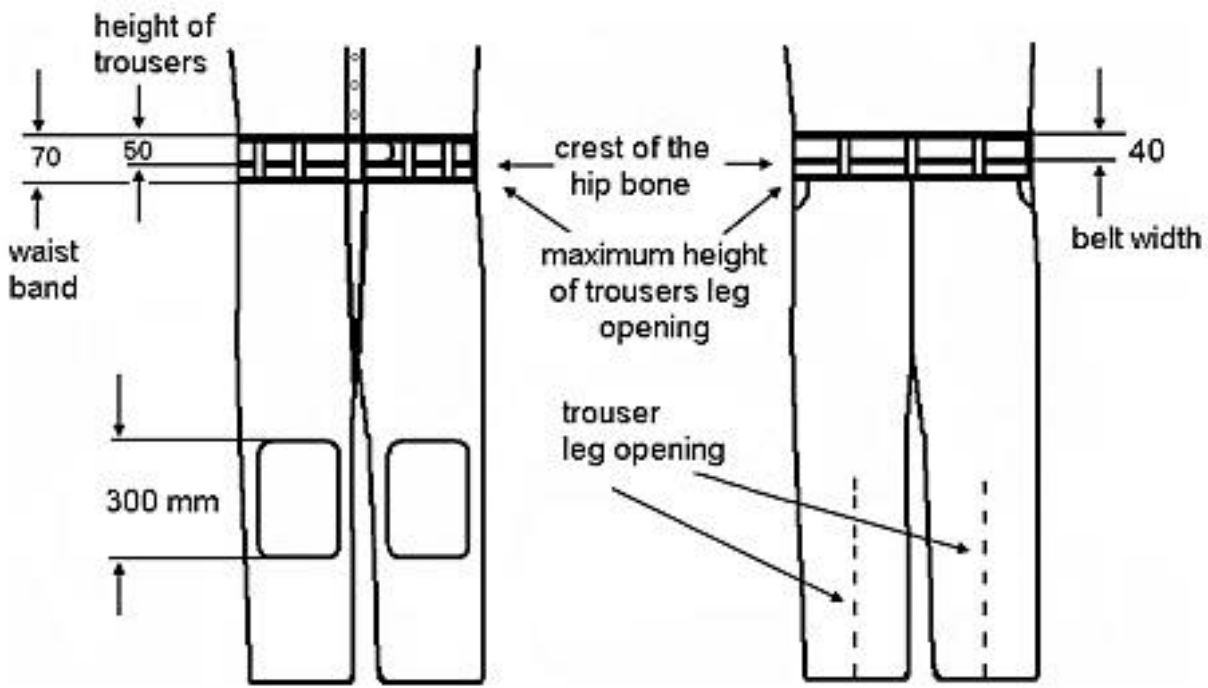
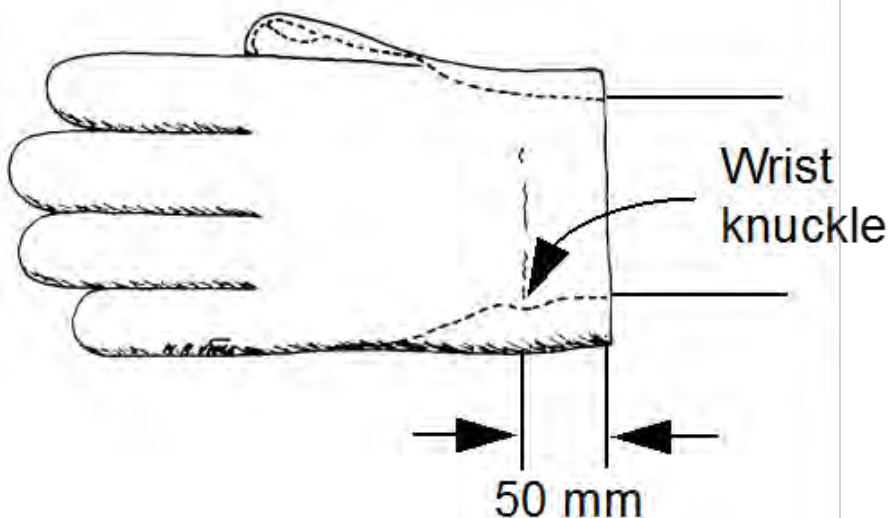
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7.5.5	Shooting Trousers <p>The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5 mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The top of the trousers must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hipbone. All pockets are prohibited. All drawstrings, zippers or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs or hips are prohibited. To support the trousers only a normal waist belt not more than 40 mm wide and 3 mm thick or braces (suspenders) may be worn. If a belt is worn in the standing position, the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow. The belt must not be doubled, tripled etc. under the left arm or elbow. If the trousers have a waistband, it may not be more than 70 mm wide. If the thickness of the waistband exceeds 2.5 mm, a waist belt is not permitted. If a waist belt is not worn, the absolute maximum thickness of the waistband is 3.5 mm. There can be a maximum of seven (7) belt loops, not more than 20mm in width, with at least 80mm between belt loops. The trousers may be closed by one (1) hook and up to five (5) eyes, or up to five (5) adjustable snap fasteners, or similar closure or Velcro that must not be multilayered. Only one (1) type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited. The trousers must be loose around the legs. If special shooting trousers are not worn, ordinary trousers may be worn providing they do not give artificial support to any part of the body. (continued on next page)</p>
USA Shooting Clarification: The seat pad on current trousers may simply be removed to meet the new rule	
7.5.5.2	Zippers, buttons, Velcro or similar non-adjustable fasteners or closures, may be used in the trousers only in the following places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One type of fastener or closure in the front to open and close the trouser fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch; • Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted; and • Only one (1) other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg (see Jacket and Trousers Table). One (1) fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places in one (1) leg.
7.5.5.3	Reinforcements may be added to both knees of the trousers. Knee reinforcements may have a maximum length of 300 mm and must not be wider than half the circumference of the trousers leg. The thickness of reinforcement including the trousers material and any linings must not exceed 10 mm in single thickness (20 mm double thickness).
7.5.5.4	Shooting trousers must not be worn in the Rifle Prone events, but they may be worn in the prone stages of Rifle 3 Positions events.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

Tip: Ctrl and F key to activate search.

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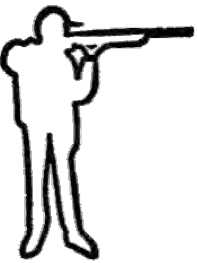



















7.5.5.5	Shooting Trousers Measurements
<p>Shooting Trousers must comply with the specifications shown in the drawing:</p> 	
7.5.6	Shooting Gloves
7.5.6.1	The total thickness must not exceed 12 mm when measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints.
7.5.6.2	The glove must not extend more than 50 mm beyond the wrist measured from the center of the wrist knuckle (see drawing). Any strap or other closure device at the wrist is prohibited. However, a portion of the wrist may be elasticated to enable the glove to be put on, but it must leave the glove loose around the wrist. (continued on next page)
	

7.5.7	Underclothing
7.5.7.1	Clothing worn under the shooting jacket must not be thicker than 2.5 mm single thickness or 5 mm double thickness. The same applies to all clothing worn under the trousers.
7.5.7.1	Only normal personal undergarments and/or training clothing that does not immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the athlete's legs, body or arms may be worn under the shooting jacket and/or trousers. Any other undergarments are prohibited.
7.5.8	Equipment and Accessories
7.5.8.1	Spotting Telescopes: The use of telescopes not attached to the rifle to locate shots and judge wind is permitted for 50m events only.
7.5.8.2	Slings: Maximum sling width is 40 mm. The sling must be worn only on the upper part of the left arm and from there be connected to the forend of the rifle stock. Slings may be attached to the forend of the rifle at a single point only. The sling must pass along one side of the hand or wrist only. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments except at the sling swivel and hand stop.
7.5.8.3	Rifle Rests: The use of a rifle rest for resting the rifle between shots is permitted providing that no part of the stand is higher than the athlete's shoulders when in the standing position. A stand for resting the rifle must not be placed in front of the shooting table or bench in the standing position. A kneeling roll may be used as a rifle rest. Care must be exercised that while resting the rifle, it does not intrude on the athlete one either side. For safety while the rifle is on the rifle rest, it must be held by the athlete.
7.5.8.4	Shooting Box or Bag: The shooting box or bag must not be placed forward of the athlete's forward shoulder on the firing line, except that in the standing position a shooting box or bag, table, or stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots. The shooting box or bag, table or stand must not be of such size or construction as to interfere with athletes on adjacent points or to constitute a wind break.
7.5.8.5	Kneeling Roll: Only one (1) cylindrically shaped roll is allowed for shooting in the kneeling position. The dimensions are a maximum of 25 cm long and 18 cm in diameter. It must be made of soft and flexible material. Binding or other devices to shape the roll are not permitted.
7.5.8.6	Kneeling Heel Pad: A separate piece of flexible, compressible material with maximum dimensions of 20 cm x 20 cm may be placed on the heel in the kneeling position. The kneeling heel pad may be no thicker than 10mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure rifle clothing thickness.
(USAS Clarification: USAS is adopting the no seat pad rule for shooting pants. It is suggested to use the removed seat pad as the heel pad. The heel pad will be measured and tested in equipment control.)	
7.5.8.7	Visor or Cap: A cap or visor may be worn, but it must not touch or rest on the rear sight while the athlete is shooting. The cap or visor may extend forward of the athlete's forehead no more than 80 mm and may not be worn in a way that makes it a side blinder.








Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

Tip: Ctrl and F key to activate search.

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7.6	SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES
7.6.1	Shooting Positions\
7.6.1.1 	Prone  The athlete may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or on the shooting mat;  He may also use the mat by resting his elbows on it.  The body must be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target;  The rifle may be supported by both hands and one shoulder only;  The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.  The rifle may be supported by the sling, but the forend behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket;  No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;  The rifle must not touch, or rest against, any other point or object;  Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket forward of the elbow must be visibly raised from the surface of the firing point;  The athlete's sling (left) forearm must form an angle not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm;  The right hand and/or arm may not touch the left arm, shooting jacket or sling; and  Shooting trousers must not be worn in the Rifle Prone events.
7.6.1.2 	Standing  The athlete must stand free, without any artificial or other support, with both feet on the firing point surface or on the shooting mat;  The rifle may be held with both hands and the shoulder or the upper arm near the shoulder and the part of the chest immediately adjacent to the right shoulder;  The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;  The rifle must not touch the jacket or chest beyond the area of the right shoulder; <div style="background-color: #f8d7da; padding: 2px;">(USAS Clarification: No part of the rifle or the supporting hand may touch the non-supporting side of the jacket or chest area beyond the center line of the chest.)</div>  The left upper arm and elbow may be supported on the chest or on the hip. If a belt is worn the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow;  The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object;  A palm rest may be used but not in 10m Air Rifle events;  A hand stop/sling swivel is not allowed in this position for 10m Air Rifle;  In this position, the use of the sling is prohibited; and  The right hand may not touch the left hand, left arm or the left sleeve of the shooting jacket.
7.6.1.3 	Kneeling  The athlete may touch the firing point surface with the toe of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot;  The rifle may be held with both hands and the right shoulder;  The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;  The left elbow must be supported on the left knee;  The point of the elbow must not be more than 100 mm over or 150 mm behind the point of the knee;  The rifle may be supported by the sling but the forend behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket;  No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;  The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object;

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	 If the kneeling roll is placed under the right foot or ankle, the foot must not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees;
	 If the kneeling roll is not used, the foot may be placed at any angle. This may include placing the side of the foot and the lower leg in contact with the surface of the firing point;
	 No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the surface of the firing point or shooting mat at any point;
	 If the athlete uses the shooting mat he may kneel completely on the shooting mat or may have one (1) or two (2) of three (3) points of contact (toe, knee, foot) on the mat. Other articles or padding may not be placed under the right knee;
	 Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the athlete's seat and heel, except that a kneeling heel pad may be used. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two (2) points; and
	 The right hand may not touch the left hand, left arm or the left sleeve of the shooting jacket or sling.

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)

7.7	RIFLE EVENTS: See the RIFLE EVENT TABLE , Rule 7.9			
7.7.1	50m 3 Positions events must be fired in order: Kneeling – Prone – Standing. (USAS Clarification: USAS clubs and shooting organizations are welcome to continue to use the event order of Prone, Standing, Kneeling. Block time and the changing of positions throughout the time may not fit the range configuration of many clubs and could pose a safety hazard. USAS will conduct designated National matches in the following format; adequate advance notice will be given on the website and in the match bulletin.)			
7.7.2	A combined 15-minute Preparation and Sighting period must be provided before MATCH firing starts (Rule 6.11.1.1).			
7.7.3	In 3 Positions events, athletes are permitted to change their targets to Sighting after they complete the kneeling or prone positions. Athletes may fire unlimited Sighting shots before starting MATCH firing shots in the prone or in the standing positions. No additional time is allowed for these Sighting shots.			
7.8	300 Meter. Deleted			
USAS 7.9	USAS TABLE OF TIME LIMITS			
Event^a	No. of Shots^a	Number of Sighting Targets (paper)^a	Time: Target Carriers[¶] (when paper targets are used)^a	Time: [¶] Electronic Targets^a
10m Air Rifle^a	60 ^a	4 ^a	1 hour, 15 minutes ^a	1 hour, 15 minutes ^a
50m Rifle 3-Positions^a	60 ^a	4 for each position ^a	2 hour ^a	1 hour, 45 minutes ^a
(USAS Clarification: USAS is adopting the new time limit rules, below is a table of time limits USAS will be using in its sanctioned matches.)				

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle. Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



3X20 - 50ft		# of Shots	Sighters	Time		
Target Carriers	Prone	20	unlimited	2 hr		
	Standing	20	unlimited			
	Kneeling	20	unlimited			
Sationary Target Stands	Hang two 10 shot targets	# of Shots Per Stage	unlimited during stage time	Stage Time	# of Stages	Preparation Time after target change
	Prone	20	unlimited	25 min	1	3 min
	Standing	20	unlimited	45 min	1	3 min
	Kneeling	20	unlimited	37 min	1	3 min
	Hang one 10 shot target	# of Shots Per Stage	unlimited during stage time	Stage Time	# of Stages	Preparation Time after target change
	Prone	10	unlimited	13 min	2	3 min
	Standing	10	unlimited	19 min	2	3 min
	Kneeling	10	unlimited	15 min	2	3 min

Air Rifle						
	Hang two 10 shot targets	# of Shots Per Stage	unlimited during stage time	Stage Time	# of Stages	Preparation Time after target change
	Women	20	unlimited	25 min	2	3 min
	Men	20	unlimited	25 min	3	3 min
	Hang one 10 shot target	# of Shots Per Stage	unlimited during stage time	Stage Time	# of Stages	Preparation Time after target change
	Women	10	unlimited	13 min	4	3 min
	Men	10	unlimited	13 min	6	3 min

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7.10 RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE						
Event	Maximum weight	Trigger	Maximum Length of the barrel/system	Ammunition	Thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level	Other specifications
10m Air Rifle	5.5 kg (men/women)	No set trigger	850 mm (system)	4,5 mm (.177")	No	No bipod
50m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone	8.0 kg (men)	No restriction	No restriction	5.6 mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes – palm rest only standing	
50m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone	6.5 kg (women)	No restriction	No restriction	5.6 mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes – palm rest only standing	
Note: The rifle must be weighed with all accessories (including palm rest or hand stop if used).						
Go to: Chapter 6 CONTENTS or INDEX or Chapter 7 CONTENTS or INDEX						

7.11	INDEX
10m Air Rifle	7.4.4
3 Positions – Firing order	7.7.1
3 Positions – Combined Preparation Time	7.7.2
3 Positions – change targets after a position	7.7.3
50m Rifle	7.4.5
Accessories	7.5.8
Addition to stock 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.3
Aiming left – Shooting right / aiming right – shooting left	7.4.1.5
Barrel – length – 300m Standard Rifle	7.4.3
Barrels	7.4.1.4
Blinder – On the rear sight	7.4.1.5
Butt plate – 50m Rifle / 300m Rifle	7.4.5.1
Butt plate – Offset on 300m Standard Rifles / 10m Air Rifles	7.4.2.1
Caps or Visor	7.5.8.7
Change or more than one part of a rifle per event	7.4.1.1
Change a rifle after disabled	7.4.1.1
Characteristics of shooting clothing	7.5.1.3
Check after competition / qualification (Rule 6.7.0.2)	7.5
Clothing under the jacket and trousers	7.5.7
Clothing under the jacket and trousers Regulations/ Measurements	7.5.2
Compensators	7.4.1.4
Correcting lenses	7.4.1.5
Correction glasses	7.4.1.5
Device inside barrels / tubes	7.4.1.4
Electronic triggers	7.4.1.6
Rifles and Ammunition	7.4
Follow-up controls after competition / qualification (Rule 6.7.9.1)	7.5
Heel rest – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Hook – 50m Rifle / 300m Rifle	7.4.5.1
Increased grip material – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.5

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Kneeling	7.6.1.3
Kneeling heel pad	7.5.8.6
Kneeling roll	7.5.8.5
Knowledge of the Rules	7.1.2
Left-handed athlete – Right-handed athlete	7.1.2A
Length of rifle system – 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.3
Lenses	7.4.1.5
Light filters	7.4.1.5
Manipulation of material after examination	7.5.1.6
Manipulation of material before or during the follow-up controls	7.5.1.6
Material for shooting jackets, shooting trousers, shooting gloves	7.5.1.3
Measuring Devices Gauges Instruments (Rule 6.5)	7.5
Movement or Oscillation Reduction Systems	7.4.1.2
Muzzle brakes	7.4.1.4
Number of failures of shooting clothes at the equipment control	7.5.1.6
Number of shooting jackets, shooting shoes and shooting trousers	7.5
One Rifle per event	7.4.1.1
One-time inspection	7.5.1.2
Palm rest – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Palm rest – 50m Rifle / 300m Rifle	7.4.5.2
Perforation of barrels / tubes	7.4.1.4
Permanent alteration of clothing	7.5.1.6
Pistol Grips	7.4.1.3
Pistol Grip Extension	7.4.2.4
Positions	7.6.1
Program Order	7.7.2
Prone	7.6.1.1
Range and Target Standards	7.3
Reinforcements – Shooting jacket	7.5.4.8
Reinforcements – Shooting trousers	7.5.5.3
Reinforcements – Table	7.5.2.1
Rests – Rifle Rests	7.5.8.3
Rifle 3 Positions Change targets after each position	7.7.3
Rifle 3 Positions Combined Preparation and Sighting time	7.7.3
Rifle Events - See the Rifle Event Table 7.9	7.7
Rifle Measurement Table – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.4.1
Rifle Measurements – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.4
Right-handed athlete – Left-handed athlete	7.1.2A
Safety	7.2
Shooting box / shooting bag	7.5.8.4
Shooting Events Procedures and Competition Rules	7.6
Shooting gloves	7.5.6
Shooting gloves – Closure	7.5.6.2
Shooting gloves – Thickness	7.5.6.1
Shooting jacket	7.5.4
Shooting jacket – Artificial support; straps, laces, stitching, etc...	7.5.4.3
Shooting jacket – Body, sleeves, length	7.5.4.1
Shooting jacket – Closure: non-adjustable	7.5.4.2
Shooting jacket – Construction of the back panel	7.5.4.4
Shooting jacket – Drawing	7.5.4.9
Shooting jacket – Fastening of sling	7.5.4.8

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Shooting jacket – Loose material in the area of the shoulder	7.5.4.3
Shooting jacket – Overlapping, hanging loosely	7.5.4.2
Shooting jacket – Pocket	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Position of the sleeve	7.5.4.1
Shooting jacket – Both arms straiten sleeves	7.5.4.6
Shooting jacket – Reinforcements	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Reinforcements: butt plate rest on the shoulder	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Reinforcements: elbows	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Reinforcements: maximum thickness	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Roughening	7.5.4.7
Shooting jacket – Side panel with horizontal seams	7.5.4.5
Shooting jacket – Straigten sleeves	7.5.4.6
Shooting jacket – Size of pocket	7.5.4.8
Shooting jacket – Use of sticky substance, liquid, etc...	7.5.4.7
Shooting left – Aiming right / shooting right – aiming left	7.4.1.5
Shooting shoes	7.5.3
Shooting shoes – Drawing and table	7.5.3.6
Shooting shoes – flexibility of the soles	7.5.3.3
Shooting shoes – Height	7.5.3.6
Shooting shoes – Inner soles	7.5.3.2
Shooting shoes – Matched pair	7.5.3.5
Shooting shoes – Material sole	7.5.3.6
Shooting shoes – Material upper part	7.5.3.6
Shooting shoes – Walking test	7.5.3.3
Shooting trousers	7.5.5
Shooting trousers – Braces (suspenders)	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Closure devices	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Closure devices: trousers fly	7.5.5.2
Shooting trousers – Closure devices: trousers leg	7.5.5.2
Shooting trousers – Drawing	7.5.5.5
Shooting trousers – Draw-strings, zippers, fasteners	7.5.5.2
Shooting trousers – Loose around the legs	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Reinforcements	7.5.5.3
Shooting trousers – Thickness	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Top of trousers	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Waist band: wide, closure devices	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Waist belt	7.5.5.1
Shooting trousers – Waist belt: support the arm or elbow	7.5.5.1
Sights	7.4.1.5
Sights – Lenses, lenses system, light filters	7.4.1.5
Slings	7.5.8.2
Spirit level – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Spotting telescopes	7.5.8.1
Standards for 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2
Standards for all Rifles	7.4.1
Standing	7.6.1.2
Stiffness	7.5.2.2
Telescopes	7.5.8.1
Temporarily alteration of clothing	7.5.1.6
Thickness	7.5.2.1
Thickness – Table	7.5.2.1

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2013 USA Shooting Rules for 50m Rifle and 10m Air Rifle.
Adapted for use in NCAA rifle competitions



Thumb hole – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Thumb rest – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Weights – 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.6

Go to: **Chapter 6** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#) or **Chapter 7** [CONTENTS](#) or [INDEX](#)



Tip: Ctrl and F key to activate search.

Send discovered errors to rules editor Newt Engle at mengle@uakron.edu

Compiled April 2013 by NCAA Rules Interpreter Newt Engle

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